

Лопатюк Н.І.

**A HANDBOOK OF C1 MODERN ENGLISH GRAMMAR
(PART 1)**

Навчальний посібник

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*Друкується за ухвалою методичної ради кафедри англійської мови
Чернівецького національного університету імені Юрія Федьковича*

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Цей навчальний посібник містить правила та комплекс вправ з граматики сучасної англійської мови, спрямованих на засвоєння особливостей вираження гіпотетичних дій як протилежних діям реальним. Вправи супроводжуються зразками їх виконання та співвідносяться з відповідним граматичним коментарем-довідкою. Збірник може бути також використаний для самоперевірки пройденого матеріалу студентом або здійснення поточного чи підсумкового контролю викладачем.

Посібник призначений для студентів 2-го курсу факультету іноземних мов з вивченням англійської мови як 1-ої іноземної та студентів 3-го курсу з вивченням англійської мови як 2-ої іноземної.

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"As with the misuse of *whom* instead of *who* . . . using the **subjunctive** wrongly is worse than not using it all, and will make you look pompous and silly."
(David Marsh and Amelia Hodsdon, *Guardian Style*, 3rd ed. Guardian Books, 2010)

Modals are also used where some languages would use the subjunctive mood.

MOOD

English has three moods of verbs: indicative, imperative, and subjunctive.

The *indicative* applies to most verbs in declarative sentences and to verbs in interrogatives and exclamatives.

The imperative has the base form of the verb.

Subjunctive : https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lp_PPRbcsCQ
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OUwkVFgaL5E&t=256s>

Subjunctive means constituting a verb form or set of verb forms that represents a denoted act or state not as fact but as contingent or possible or viewed emotionally (as with doubt or desire).

There are two subjunctives: **the present subjunctive** and **the past subjunctive**.

The *present* subjunctive has the *base* form of the verb (*speak, live, translate*, etc.), and the *past* subjunctive is restricted to *were*.

§ 1. The present subjunctive

The present subjunctive has three uses:

§ 1.1. The **optative subjunctive** expresses a wish. It is largely restricted to a few fixed expressions.

<https://www.classicfm.com/discover-music/british-national-anthem-lyrics/>

Normal word order is found with such expressions:

God help me ... – Боже, допоможи мені...

God bless you! – Нехай благословить вас Бог!

Success attend you! – Успіхів!

Manners be hanged! – Тут не до церемоній!

Woe betide (smb. who ...)! – Будь проклятий той, хто.../ Горе тому, хто ...

God forbid! = Heaven forbid! – Боже борони! Grammatically, notice that the part which follows "God forbid" is in the **simple present** tense or with **should**: *God forbid we (should) go.*

There may be subject-verb inversion:

Long live the Queen! – Хай живе Королева!

So help me God! – Боже, допоможи мені!
So be it. – Нехай буде так.
Hallowed be your name! – Нехай святиться ім'я твоє!
Far be it from me to ... – мені й на думку не спадає ...; ні за що ..., Я
далекій від того, щоб...
Suffice it to say that ... – Достатньо сказати, що ...
Damn it! – Чорт забирай!

An alternative—and less restricted—formulaic way of expressing a wish is with **may** and subject-*operator inversion (1-2):

e.g. (1) *May you never have reason to regret your decision. – Нехай у вас ніколи не буде причин жалкувати про прийняте рішення!*
 (2) *May success attend you! – Успіхів!*
 (3) *Be / Happen what may! – Що буде, те буде!*
 (4) *Come what may / will! – Будь, що буде!*
 (5) *Be that as it may – Що буде, те буде. Як би там не було.*

* **operator** The operator is a verb that is being used for negation, interrogation, emphasis, and abbreviation. When the main verb *be* is the only verb in the verb phrase, it can function as operator (*is* in *He isn't in* and *Is he in?*). In British English in particular, the main verb *have* can similarly function as operator (*has* in *Has he any children?*). Otherwise, the operator is the first (or only) auxiliary in the verb phrase (*may* in *May I come in?* and *Is* in *Is it raining?*). In the absence of another potential operator, the **dummy operator** *do* is introduced (*did* in *Did you see them?* *does* in *He does know what he wants*).

§ 1.2. **The suppositional subjunctive** expresses a supposition, and is occasionally used in adverbial clauses, particularly in conditional and concessive clauses: e.g. I shall not do it unless I **be** instructed; 'I can teach him, even though it **be** inconvenient for me.'

If need be ('if need exists', 'if there is need') and **be it remembered** ('it should be remembered', with subject-verb inversion) are fixed expressions:

e.g. (1) . . . you can teach him *if need be*.

(2) The Labour Party's 1983 election manifesto, which committed it to a nonnuclear defence policy and, *be it remembered*, to withdrawal from the European Community, became known as the "longest suicide note in history".

The present subjunctive is accompanied by subject-verb inversion in the absence of a subordinator:

e.g. If you opt for using the local supply, be it dirty, moderate or first-class, there is one exercise which will improve them all. ('whether it be dirty, moderate or first-class')

Remember: The present indicative is far more usual than the subjunctive in these contexts.

§ 1.3. The mandative subjunctive

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h92oGJAhS7M>

The mandative subjunctive is used in *that*-clauses that convey an *order*, *request*, or *intention*: e.g. They demanded that he *appear* before them for interrogation.

The only auxiliary that can be in the subjunctive is auxiliary **be**, which may function as the progressive auxiliary or the passive auxiliary:

e.g. (1) The technology of hard disk systems requires that the disk *be spinning* at about 3,000 revolutions per minute. – the *progressive* auxiliary

(2) Bankers expect packaging to flourish, primarily because more customers are demanding that financial services *be tailored* to their needs. – the *passive* auxiliary

Here are some further examples:

(3) The lawyer, Thomas Ward, was arrested here last week by U.S. agents in response to a request from the British government that he *be extradited* for trial, according to U.S. officials.

(4) The latest absurdity grows out of a demand by Mr. Fernandez's lawyers that for a fair trial they *be allowed* to use secret government data in his defense.

In British English the usual — and more common — alternative to the mandative present subjunctive is **putative should with the infinitive**, but the indicative is sometimes used:

e.g. (1) They insisted that I (should) *stay* the whole week. (2) But they recommend that any work by the water, electricity and gas authorities (should) *be done* before the scheme is started.

Here are examples of words followed by *that*-clauses with the mandative subjunctive:

§ 1.3.1. – **verbs:** *advise, ask* ('request'), *beg, command, decide, demand, direct, insist, instruct, intend, order, prefer, propose, recommend, request, require, stipulate, suggest, urge, warn*

- (1) I suggest (that) he should / shouldn't apply for the job. (should)
- (2) I suggest (that) he apply / not apply for the job. (subjunctive)
- (3) I suggest (that) he applies/doesn't apply for the job. (indicative – present)

- B-

- (1) I suggested (that) he should / shouldn't apply for the job. (should)
- (2) I suggested (that) he apply / not apply for the job. (subjunctive)
- (3) I suggested (that) he applied / didn't apply for the job. (indicative – past)

§ 1.3.2. — nouns: *decision, demand, insistence, proposal, recommendation, request, requirement, suggestion; condition, idea, aim, advice, warning, wish, etc.:*

- (1) My recommendation was that he should / shouldn't apply for the job. (should)
- (2) My recommendation was that he apply / not apply for the job. (subjunctive)
- (3) The police issued an order that all weapons (should) be handed in immediately.
- (4) The weather forecast gave a warning that people (should) prepare for heavy snow.

§ 1.3.3. — adjectives: *advisable, crucial, desirable, essential, imperative, important, necessary, vital, urgent, required.*

Adjectives referring to desirability or urgency follow the same models of usage as the verbs in § 1.3.1.

- A-

- (1) It is vital (that) we *should be* present. (should)
- (2) It is vital (that) we *be* present. (subjunctive)
- (3) It is vital (that) we are present. (indicative – present)

-B-

- (1) It was vital (that) we *should be* present. (should)
- (2) It was vital (that) we *be* present. (subjunctive)
- (3) It was vital (that) we were present. (indicative – past)

§ 1.4. Putative should

"In using *should*, the speaker entertains, as it were, some 'putative' world, recognizing that it may well exist or come into existence."

Putative *should* (also called "emotional *should*" or "attitudinal *should*") occurs not only in subordinate clauses as an alternative to the subjunctive after expressions of suggesting, advising, etc. listed above but also in *that*-clauses after expressions of emotion (sorrow, joy, displeasure, surprise, wonder, etc. – *I am sorry, glad, pleased, vexed, I regret that, I am surprised that, it is surprising that, it is strange that; it is annoying that, it is impossible that, it is unnatural that, it is fortunate, etc.*), and is often accompanied by intensifying expressions such as *so, such, like this/that, ever, or at all*.

E.g. It is lucky that the weather should be so fine.

I am surprised that she should do that.

Putative *should* can also be used in *why*-clauses and *how*-clauses: e.g. Why should she have done that? – this is a rhetorical question (I do not know why.)

When one refers to the objective event **the indicative** is used:

cf. (a) It is lucky that the weather should be so fine. (the speaker is happy)

(b) It is lucky that the weather is so fine. (a mere fact)

Remember: *should* expressing emotions can be followed by different infinitive forms. It is never followed by the subjunctive.

§ 2. The past subjunctive in conditional clauses (= conditionals)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FH3ThwR99LM>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vXp0ETWXBWo>

Conditionals are clauses introduced with *if*. The main types of conditionals are: Type 0, Type 1, Type 2 and Type 3. Conditional clauses consist of two parts: the *if*-clause (hypothesis) and the main clause (result). When the *if*-clause comes before the main clause, the two clauses are separated with a comma. When the main clause comes before the *if*-clause, then no comma is necessary:

If the weather is good tomorrow, we will go to the beach.

We will go to the beach if the weather is good tomorrow.

When we add an if-clause after a main clause as an additional comment, we can use a comma to show that the if-clause is separate:

I'd like to get a ticket, if they still have some. Kate always goes to work, even if she feels bad.

Type 0 Conditionals = Factual Conditionals (General Truth)

<i>If - clause</i>	<i>Main clause</i>
<i>If + present tense</i>	present tense
<i>If + past tense</i>	past tense

☺ We can use *when* (=whenever) instead of *if*.

e.g. **If / when** it **rains**, the roads **get** slippery and dangerous.

If / when you **heat** water to 100 degrees Celsius, it **boils**.

☺ **Unless** is possible: *She can't drive unless she has her glasses.*

☺ We can use different present tenses in both clauses:

*If John **is cursing**, it **means** that he **is** very angry.*

*Prawns **are** very risky to eat if they **haven't been kept** at the right temperature.*

*If **she's travelling** abroad on business, she always **phones** me every evening.*

☺ We can use modal verbs in either case, especially *can* and *may*:

*If you **can** read this, you're driving too close to me!*

☺ Examples with past tenses:

*If I **got** home late, my mom **scolded** me.*

*If she **was** sad, she just **stared** into the distance without saying a word.*

Type 1 Conditionals = Predictive Conditionals

<i>If - clause</i>	<i>Main clause</i>
If + present simple	future / imperative
If + present cont. / going to	going to
If + present perfect	can / may / might / must / should / could + present bare infinitive
If + present perfect cont.	
If + past simple	

They may be used to express real or very probable situations in the present or future: e.g. **If we work hard, we'll finish the project on time. If John comes earlier, ask him to wait.**

First conditional sentences with **going to** in the main clause:

If you don't get ready soon, we're going to be late!

The **present continuous** and **going to** in the **if**-clause:

If you're going to the shop, can you buy me some cola?

If you're going to pay him, make sure you get a receipt.

The **present perfect** in the **if**-clause:

If you've finished your work, you can go home.

If he has sent you an invoice, you should pay him.

The **past simple** in the **if**-clause:

If you studied for the test, you won't have any problems.

Note: Mind the difference between conditional clauses with **if** and time clauses with **when**: we use **if** to show that something might happen; we use **when** to show that something will definitely happen.

e.g. **If** Steve calls, tell him I'll be back in ten minutes. (Steve might call.)

When Steve calls, tell him I'll be back in ten minutes. (It is certain that Steve will call.)

If so, if not, etc.

When we want to refer back to something which has already been mentioned, we can reduce the if-clause. There are several ways of doing this:

- Some books may have missing pages. **If so**, they can be exchanged.

- Rules really must be enforced. **If not**, they can easily be ignored. (If the rules aren't enforced...)

- I think you should take the job. **If you do**, I'll help you get started. (If you do take the job).

Type 2 Conditionals (unreal present)

Sometimes we use past tenses (active and passive) to describe things in the present, past or future which are imagined or unreal. We refer to this use of past tenses as the 'unreal' past.

<i>If - clause</i>	<i>Main clause</i>
--------------------	--------------------

V.1. if + past simple / past continuous	would / could / might + present bare inf.
V.2. if + were / was	

They are used to express imaginary situations which are contrary to facts in the present and, therefore, are unlikely to happen in the present or future. They are also used to give advice.

e.g. Richard is daydreaming. He thinks, '***If I didn't have to** work such long hours, **I wouldn't be** so tired.*'

The past subjunctive **were** is the hypothetical subjunctive used in hypothetical conditional clauses (Type 2). It is distinct from the past indicative of the main verb *be* only in the first and third personal singular, where the indicative is *was* (*I was, she was*): *If I were you, I wouldn't go.*

We use ***If I were you*** ... when we want to give advice. e.g. *If I **were** you, I wouldn't travel on my own.*

Were is a subjunctive auxiliary — progressive or passive — when used as the first or third person singular. E.g.:

All this would be great news if oil were selling at \$40 a barrel. — *progressive*

These options would look more attractive if the capital-gains tax were reduced. — *passive*

The same applies if **were** is part of semi-auxiliaries as in *were to* and *were going to*:

e.g. (1) He said Sony would not object even if Columbia were to make a movie critical of the late Emperor Hirohito, although he added that people in Japan might not want to see it.

(2) If he were going to write of his life in Africa, he would ask me for assistance.

◆ **If + were to**

In formal situations, we can use *if + were to* when we talk about things that might happen but which we think are unlikely. In other words, we use *if + were to* to talk about imaginary or improbable future situations.

e.g. ***If the Prime Minister were to resign, there would have to be a general election within 30 days.***

if-clause: <i>were to / was to</i> - condition to be satisfied -	main clause: <i>would / should / might / could</i> - likely outcome -
<i>If he was / were to ask,</i>	<i>he would ...</i>

In even more formal styles, we use *were* + subject-verb inversion + *to*-infinitive:

e.g. ***Were we to give up the fight now, it would mean the end of democracy in our country.*** (If we gave up the fight now ...)

Were the economy to slow down too quickly, there would be major problems. (If the economy slowed down too quickly ...)

Remember: There is no negative construction (**NOT** If we ~~were not to~~ give up, ...) but negative inversion is possible with the full form: Were we not to give up,

♦ The past indicative **was** is more usual than subjunctive **were** in contexts that are not formal. However **were** is preferable in:

(1) purely imaginary statements: *If I **were** the Queen of Sheba, you'd be King Solomon;*

(2) *if I **were** you / in your position / Jane / in Jane's position;*

(3) *if it **were not** for / if it **weren't** for (the fact that).* In formal contexts: ***Were it not*** for your help (NOT ~~weren't~~ in this case of inversion)

(4) *as it were* (used parenthetically) – *немов би, нібито, так би мовити*: e.g. He was silent, *as it were*, oppressed.

Besides being used in hypothetical conditional clauses, the past subjunctive **were** is also used in other hypothetical constructions: **Suppose** he *were* free now, would you invite him to the party? I **wish** it *were* over now. **If only** Jane *were* here now. I felt **as if** I *were* standing in the grim grocery store. It's **as though** there *were* a garden round him.

The use of Type 2 Conditionals suggests that the situation is less probable, impossible, or imaginary. Compare the examples:

e.g. a) ***If I meet*** Brad Pitt, I'll **ask** him about his next film. (comment made by a reporter who is going to Hollywood)

*If I **met** Brad Pitt, I **would ask** for his autograph.* (comment made by a teenage fan)

b) *If I **win** the money, I'll **buy** a new car.* (comment made by a contestant on a TV game show)

*If I **won** the money, I **would buy** a new car.* (comment made by a member of the audience)

Type 3 Conditionals (unreal past)

<i>If - clause</i>	<i>Main clause</i>
--------------------	--------------------

if + past perfect / past perfect contin.	would / could / might + perfect bare inf.
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They are used to express imaginary situations which are contrary to facts in the past. They are also used to express regrets or criticism.

e.g. Simon made a big mistake because he wasn't careful. Simon says, '***If I had been** more careful, I **wouldn't have made** such a big mistake.*'

♦ **We can form conditionals by using words / expressions such as**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U2zbq0V6DfE>

a) **unless** – we use unless to say 'except under the following circumstances' or 'except if'. It is used to draw attention to the condition as an exception and sometimes means the same as *if ... not*:

***Unless** you **help** me, I won't finish on time. (= If you don't help me, ...)*

Warning: *unless* is more limited than *if...not*. We don't use *unless*:

- for impossible conditions: ***If** the government had **not** raised food prices, there would not have been so many protests.* Not: ~~Unless the government had raised food prices ...~~

- when there is a negative cause or reason: ***If** he **didn't have** such big ears, he'd be handsome.* Not: ~~Unless he had ...~~

- when we begin the main clause with **then**: ***If** they **cannot agree** on the terms of the contract, **then** a strike is inevitable.* Not: ~~Unless they can agree~~

b) **providing / provided (that)** – *I'll water the plants **providing / provided (that)** I have time this afternoon. (... if I have time ...)*

Providing (that) is more common in speaking; *provided (that)* is more formal and more common in written language. *Provided* conveys a strong idea of limitation or restriction.

First Conditional:

[talking about rail travel in the UK]

- *You can get a senior citizen's reduction **providing** you've got a railcard.*
- *They may do whatever they like **provided that** it is within the law.*
- *You can camp here, **provided** you leave no mess.*

Second Conditional (unreal or hypothetical situations in the present or future):

- ***Providing (that)** you worked harder, you **would** achieve your goals.*
- ***Provided (that)** he studied more, he **would** pass the exam.*

Third Conditional (unreal or hypothetical situations in the past):

- **Providing (that)** you **had prepared** earlier, you **would have done** better.
- **Provided (that)** she **had taken** the train, she **would have arrived** on time.

c) **so / as long as** – e.g. **So / As long as** you promise to be back by midnight, you can go to the party. (If you promise ...)

So long as she didn't question his decisions, she would be able to work with him. You can play in the living room **as long as** you don't make a mess. **So long as** a tiger stands still, it is invisible in the jungle.

d) **on (the) condition (that)** – He agreed to work Saturdays **on condition that** he was paid overtime. (... if he was paid...)

The bank lent the company 100,000 pounds **on condition that** they repaid the money within six months.

NOTE: The conjunctions **c** and **d** are NOT used with the 3-rd conditional, as they can only refer to present or future conditions.

e) **what if** = **say**:

(1) – 'I'll take Dad's car tomorrow night.'

– **What if** he needs it?' (= What will you do if he needs it?)

(2) **What if** you were to run out of money?

f) **suppose / supposing** are used in Type 1, 2 and 3 conditionals – **Suppose / Supposing** you were fired, what would you do? (= If you were fired, ...)

g) **otherwise** – We'd better leave now. **Otherwise** we'll miss our flight. (If we don't leave now, we'll miss our flight)

She has the power of ancient healers to return to life that which **otherwise** wouldn't live.

We are committed to the project. We wouldn't be here **otherwise**.

h) **or (else)** – Don't do that again **or (else)** I'll punish you. (If you do that again ...)

Yes, she loved him, **or else** how could that have happened which had happened?

i) **and** – Do that again **and** I'll punish you. (If you do that again ...)

j) **but for** – **But for** your advice, I wouldn't have been able to solve my problems. (If you hadn't advised me,...)

If it were not for... / But for ...	somebody would do something
If it had not been for... / But for ...	somebody would have done something

k) **even if** – *I wouldn't go to the party **even if** they invited me.*

l) **assuming** – *Assuming the rest of the world continues to grow, this sector may benefit. **Assuming (that)** he **worked** harder, he **would** get a promotion. **Assuming (that)** they **had left** earlier, they **would have caught** the bus.*

m) **in case of** (less formal) / **in the event of** (more formal) – ***In case of** / **In the event of** a fire, sound the alarm. (If there is a fire, ...)*

"**In case**" is used to express precaution or preparation for a possible situation, while second and third conditionals are typically used to talk about hypothetical situations or past events that didn't happen.

Second Conditional

The second conditional is used for unreal or hypothetical situations in the present or future. When you use "in case" in this context, you're talking about taking precautions for something that might happen.

Example:

- **Normal second conditional:**

"If I had a map, I could find the way."

- **With "in case":**

"I would bring a map in case I got lost."

(This means you're preparing for the possibility of getting lost.)

Third Conditional

The third conditional is used for unreal situations in the past—things that didn't happen. "In case" can still work here, but it would indicate that you would have taken a precaution if you had known a situation could arise.

Example:

Normal third conditional:

"If I had known, I would have told you."

With "in case":

"I would have brought an umbrella in case it had rained."

(This means you would have taken the umbrella as a precaution, even though it didn't actually rain.)

Key Difference Between "If" and "In Case":

"**If**" introduces a condition: e.g. *"I would take an umbrella if it rained."*

(You only take it if it's raining.)

"In case" introduces a precaution: *"I would take an umbrella in case it rained."* (You take it whether or not it rains, just to be safe.)

So, "in case" expresses precaution or preparation, not a direct condition like "if."

◆ We do not normally use *will*, *would* or *should* in an *if*-clause. However, we can use *will* or *would* after *if* to make a polite request or express insistence, willingness or uncertainty (usually with expressions such as *I don't know*, *I doubt*, *I wonder*, etc.) In this case, **if** means **whether**. We can also use *should* after *if* to talk about something which is possible, but not very likely to happen:

a) **If** you **will wait** a minute, Mr Carrington will be able to see you. (*Will you please wait...* - polite request)

b) **If** you **will go on** making so much noise, I'll send you out. (*If you insist on making ...* - insistence)

c) **If** you **would tell** me what the problem is, I would help you. (*If you would tell me* – willingness)

d) **I wonder if** he'll **call** me tomorrow. (*I wonder whether...* - uncertainty)

e) **If** Paul **should** turn up, tell him to wait for me. (*I don't really expect Paul to turn up.*) - *Якщо трапиться так, що Пол прийде, скажи йому зачекати на мене.*

◆ We can omit **if** and use inversion in Type 1, 2 and 3 Conditionals with **should**, **were**, **had**:

1. **Should** he fail to be re-elected, it will be a great disappointment for him.

2. **Were** he more careful, he would make fewer mistakes.

3. **Had** she been asked, she would have given her permission.

Inversion is more common in formal English:

- Inversion with *should*: *Should you feel hungry, ...* (equivalent to *If you (should) feel hungry*)

- Inversion with *were* as past subjunctive: *Were you here, ...* (equivalent to *If you were here, ...*)

- Inversion with *were* in compound forms:

- *Were he to shoot, ...* (equivalent to *If he were to shoot*, i.e. *If he shot*)

- *Were he to have lied, ...* (equivalent to *If he were to have lied*)

- *Were he to be promoted, ...* (equivalent to *If he were promoted*)

- Inversion with *had* in Type 3 conditionals: *Had he written, ...* (equivalent to *If he had written*)

In negative clauses with inversion, we DON'T USE contracted forms:

- ✓ *Should you not feel hungry, ...* (equivalent to *If you shouldn't feel hungry*)
- ✓ *Were you not here, ...* (equivalent to *If you weren't here,...*)
- ✓ *Were he not to shoot, ...* (**NO** contracted equivalent : see *if + were to* on p.11)
- ✓ *Were he not to be promoted, ...* (equivalent to *If he weren't promoted*)
- ✓ *Were it not for your help, ...* (equivalent to *If it weren't for your help*)
- ✓ *Had he not written, ...* (equivalent to *If he hadn't written*)
- ✓ *Had the people not been informed, ...* (equivalent to *If the people hadn't been informed*).

♦ We can form **mixed conditionals**, if the context permits it, by combining an if-clause from one type with a main clause from another.

If-clause	Main clause
Type 1 If it isn't too late, If it's OK with you,	Type 2 we'd like to watch the news on TV. I'd rather stay here.
Type 2 If you were more sensible,	Type 3 you wouldn't have spoken to your boss like that.
Type 3 If she hadn't missed the bus,	Type 2 she would be here now.

§ 3. Expressing wishes with wish and if only

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LJcXRxy-nDU>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QyO6Tr5301Y>

We use the verb *wish* and the expression *if only* to express a wish. *If only* is more emphatic than *I wish*.

♦ wish / if only + past simple / past continuous

This structure is used when we want to say that we would like something to be different in the present

e.g. ***I wish*** (wished, will wish) / ***if only*** *I didn't have to take the train to work every day. (I have to take...)*

Notes:

- We can use **were** instead of **was** after **wish** or **if only**: e.g. *I wish (wished, will wish) he **were/was** more careful.*

- **wish / if only + past continuous** can also refer to the future: e.g. *She wishes she **were coming** with us. (She is not coming...).*

*I wish I **were coming** with you tomorrow. (I am not coming with you tomorrow)*

♦ **wish / if only + past perfect**

This structure is used to express regret that something happened or did not happen in the past.

e.g. **I wish** (wished, will wish) / **if only** I hadn't stolen the motorbike.

♦ **wish / if only + would**

This structure is used:

a) **for a polite imperative**: e.g. Teacher to students: I wish you would pay more attention!

b) **to express our desire for a change in a situation or someone's behaviour**: I wish / If only my boss wouldn't give me so much work.

c) **to complain about a situation or about things that people do repeatedly**: e.g. The phone has been ringing for five minutes. I wish somebody would answer it.

I wish you wouldn't keep interrupting me.

d) **wish + inanimate subject + would** is used to express the speaker's lack of hope, or disappointment): e.g. I wish it would stop raining. (But I'm afraid it won't stop raining. - wish implying disappointment)

Notes:

♦ 'Wish' and 'would' should have **different** subjects. We never say: ~~I wish I would~~, ~~He wished he would~~, etc. e.g. I wish I **could** travel abroad. (NOT: I wish I ~~would~~ travel...)

♦ We use **I wish ... would ...** to say that we want something to happen. But we do NOT use **I wish ... would ...** to say how we would like things to be. Compare:

I **wish** Jane would come. (I want her to come)

but I **wish** Jane was / were here now. (NOT I wish Jane ~~would be~~)

I **wish** somebody **would buy** me a car.

but I **wish** I **had** a car. (NOT I wish I ~~would have~~)

The change we desire must be possible, even if unlikely. We cannot use **would** for an impossible change, e.g. one which the subject has no control over:

I wish sports cars weren't so expensive.

I wish sports cars ~~wouldn't be so expensive~~. (cars don't control prices)

♦ **wish + could + bare infinitive**:

• **I wish I could (do something)** = I regret I cannot do it:

e.g. I'm sorry I have to go. I **wish** I **could stay** longer. (but I can't)

• **I wish I could have (done something)** = I regret I could not do it:
e.g. I hear the party was great. I **wish I could have gone**. (but I couldn't go)

Though **wish** and **if only** are often used interchangeably, **if only** expresses more strongly the idea that the situation wished for doesn't exist, whereas **wish** is used for something that might happen.

§ 4. Expressing wishes with *It's (high) time*, *It's about time*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uVJGPtkSfTE>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RcCkHCP6TDY>

We use *It's (high) time*, *It's about time* to express present or future wishes, or to express our impatience about things that haven't happened yet.

These expressions can be followed by:

a) the Infinitive

e.g. *It's time to begin* (the correct time has come)

b) the "for" phrase

e.g. *It's time for us to begin.*

c) a clause with a predicate in the past tense

e.g. *It's time we started.* (It's a little late)

It's high time we started. (emphasizes the idea)

It's about time we started. (makes the criticism stronger)

Some more examples: *It was high time someone invited me to lunch.*

It's high time you got that bad knee of yours looked at by a doctor!

Notes:

1) these expressions are mainly used in formal contexts. In less formal situations, we are more likely to use a form with **let**: *Let's begin*;

2) we cannot use a negative after *it's time*: ~~*It's time we didn't begin.*~~

§ 5. *Had Better* / *Best*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9r88YWp9XQo>
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uJ4yvTzW_Xw

We use “had better” plus the infinitive without “to” to give advice. Although “had” is the past form of “have”, we use “had better” to give advice about the present or future.

- You'd better tell her everything.
- I'd better get back to work.
- We'd better meet early.

The negative form is “had better not”.

- You'd better not say anything.
- I'd better not come.
- We'd better not miss the start of his presentation.

We use “had better” to give advice about specific situations, not general ones. If you want to talk about general situations, you must use “should”.

- You should brush your teeth before you go to bed.
- I shouldn't listen to negative people.
- He should dress more appropriately for the office.

When we give advice about specific situations, it is also possible to use “should”.

- You shouldn't say anything.
- I should get back to work.
- We should meet early.

However, when we use “had better” there is a suggestion that if the advice is not followed, something bad will happen. So, **had better** implies the idea of warning or threat of possible bad consequences and expresses more urgent and stronger advice than “**should/ought to**” but it is not as strong as **must**. In *The gas tank is almost empty. We **had better stop** at the next service station: If we don't stop at a service station, there will be a bad result. We will run out of gas.*

Some more examples:

- You'd better do what I say or else you will get into trouble.
- I'd better get back to work or my boss will be angry with me.
- We'd better get to the airport by five or else we may miss the flight.

Notes on the use of **had better**:

- ✓ It has a present or future meaning.
- ✓ It is followed by the simple form of a verb.
- ✓ It is more common in speaking than writing.
- ✓ **had best** can be used instead of **had better** but is less common.
- ✓ informally, **better** or **subject + better** often occur without **had**:
e.g. Mr Murphy will be here any minute. – *Better* get his file then.
You better stop arguing and do as you're told.

§ 6. Would Rather / Sooner / Would Just As Soon

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0-sWG2R8xYs>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yq_9mfaL6DA

Would rather / sooner do something (would rather / sooner not do something) – *радише б; скоріше / скоріше б; волів би* – expresses preference.

When the subject of *would rather* is also the subject of the following verb, we use the following constructions:

a) *would rather* + *present bare infinitive* (present / future)

e.g. I'd rather do my shopping tomorrow.

Continuous Usage: We use progressive form when we wish to be doing something else. We express boredom or our hope to be doing a new activity. We usually use *be* + *verb ing* with this structure.

e.g.

I would rather **be walking** in the forest than **(be) reading** this.

She'd rather **be listening** to music now than **doing** this boring job.

Mike would rather **be lying** on the beach than **be going** to the summer school.

Mom would rather **be cleaning** the house than **gossiping**.

We'd rather **not be sitting** here.

b) *would rather* + *perfect bare infinitive* (past)

e.g. I'd rather **not** have gone to the dinner party last night.

c) *would rather* + *bare infinitive* + *than* (+*bare infinitive*)

e.g. I'd rather watch a comedy than (watch) a thriller.

When the subject of *would rather* is different from the subject of the following verb, we use the following constructions:

a) *would rather* + *past tense* (present / future)

e.g. I'd rather Kate stayed with us tonight.

b) *would rather* + *past perfect* (past)

e.g. I'd rather Sam hadn't taken his father's car yesterday.

More example sentences:

- I **would just as soon** stay in - I'm not feeling very well.
- I'd **just as soon** stay at home as go out tonight.
- I'd **just as soon** work at home and not have the hassle of the subway every morning.
- I **would just as soon** not hear about it
- She'd **sooner** share a house with other students **than** live at home with her parents
- I **would sooner** (that) my son became a doctor.

George Strait I'd Just As Soon Go

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hDA9SvE23bQ>

lyrics <https://genius.com/George-strait-id-just-as-soon-go-lyrics>

§ 7. ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF PURPOSE

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V1dK9_bPb18

These clauses answer the questions *What for?* and *For what purpose?* and can be introduced by the following conjunctions: *so (that)*, *in order that*, *in case*, *lest* and *for fear (that)*.

– Sequence of verb forms in adverbial clauses of purpose–

When the verb in the **main** clause is in the present, present perfect or future, *so that* and *in order that* can be followed by *may*, *can*, *will* or *the present*:

main clause	subordinate clause
the imperative, the present, present perfect or future	<i>may, can, will or the present</i>

So that is more common than *in order that*: e.g. I've arrived early *so that* / *in order that* I **may** / **can** / **will** get / **get** a good view of the procession.

When the verb in the **main** clause is in the simple past, the past progressive, or the past perfect, *so that* and *in order that* are followed by *should*, *could*, *might* or *would*:

main clause	subordinate clause
the simple past, the past progressive, or the past perfect	<i>might, could, would or should</i>

e.g. I arrived early *so that* / *in order that* I *should* / *could* / *might* / *would* get a good view of the procession.

The negative after *so that* and *in order that*: *might not*, *should not*, *would not* **BUT NOT** *could not*.

e.g. I arrived early *so that* / *in order that* I *might not* / *should not* / *would not* miss anything.

— IN CASE, LEST, FOR FEAR —

Should, *might* or *the present* must be used after **IN CASE** when there is a future reference:

future reference	<i>in case + present / should / might</i>
past reference	<i>in case + past</i>

e.g. (1) We've installed an extinguisher next to the cooker *in case* there is ever a fire. (there should / might ever be)

(2) He took a jumper *in case* it got cold.

LEST (relatively rare) means (1) *for fear that*, or (2) *in order to avoid*. It is followed by something the speaker thinks should be avoided.

Should is optional after *lest*. The subjunctive could also be used after *lest*: e.g. Don't push people too hard, *lest* you (should) damage close friendships unnecessarily.

I avoided mentioning the subject *lest* he *be* offended.

I asked him to ring first *lest* we *were* out.

FOR FEAR is usually followed by **might**, but the same idea can be expressed more easily with **in case + past**:

for fear (that) + might = in case + past

e.g. I bought the car at once *for fear (that)* he *might* change his mind. = I bought the car at once *in case* he *changed* his mind.

Note: Alternatively, purpose can be expressed with **to**, **in order to** and **so as to** **which are much simpler** than those with **that** and are generally preferred.

So as to and *in order to* are variations on the to-infinitive, not conjunctions. They do not introduce a group of words containing a finite verb.

+ Use *to*, *so as to*, and *in order to* to express purpose in the affirmative form. Examples:

- He is looking for a part time job *to* save some pocket money.
- She wakes up early *in order to* be on time to work.
- They visited him *so as to* offer their condolences for the death of his wife.

– Use *so as not to* and *in order not to* to express purpose in the negative form.

Examples:

- They woke up early *in order not to* be late.

- She exercises regularly *so as not to* get fat.
- He helped the new policewoman *so as not to* fail in her first mission.

When we want to include a subject before the infinitive verb, we can begin a purpose clause with *in order for* and a noun phrase (1) or a pronoun (2):

(1) ***In order for the team*** to succeed, they must work together. (NOT ~~*In order to*~~ succeed the team...)

(2) ***In order for*** you to win, we will need to pray for a miracle. (NOT ~~*In order*~~ you to win ...)

Clauses of purpose follow the rule of the sequence of tenses, like time clauses. E.g. He **borrowed** some money so that he **could pay** his phone bill.

Note: We can express negative purpose by using:

- E.g. She covered the sofa with a sheet to prevent it (from) getting dirty.
- E.g. They set off early in the morning to avoid getting stuck in traffic.

§ 8. ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF CONCESSION = **contrast** clauses

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nX8N9RiGCZg>

Adverbial clauses of concession introduce an element of contrast into a sentence and are sometimes called **contrast clauses**. They are introduced by the following conjunctions:

- *though*
- *although*
- *even though*
- *even if*
- *considering (that)*
- *while*
- *whereas*
- *however much / badly / good, etc.*
- *no matter how much, etc.*

In clauses of concession either **the Indicative Mood** is used or **may** (a present reference) / **might** (a past reference) + **Infinitive**.

e.g. *Though the news **was** shocking, nobody seemed to be interested in it.*

*Though the news **might be** shocking, nobody seemed to be interested in it.*

Even if clauses follow the rules of conditionals (types 1, 2, 3). They combine conditional with concessive meaning. We cannot therefore assume that what they describe is factual. In this respect they differ from *even though* clauses.

We use **even if** ('despite the possibility that') to say that a condition **may** exist, but it won't affect the future or possible situation described in the main clause: *We'll have a great time even if it rains.* (it may rain, but it won't stop us). *Even if British History wasn't a required subject, I'd enjoy learning about it.* *Even if he were right, I wouldn't trust him.* *Even if I had seen him do it, I wouldn't have told anybody about it.*

We use **even though** ('despite the fact that') to talk about the existence of a condition that won't affect the past or present situation in the main clause: *We had a great time even though it rained.* (It rained, but it didn't stop us.) *Even though Tom never studies, he passes all the tests.* *I like her, even though she can be annoying at times.*

Even though is probably more usual than *though* / *although* in speech:

e.g. *Even though* / *though* / *although* I felt sorry for him, I was secretly pleased that he was having difficulties.

However combines with numerous adjectives and adverbs:

e.g. *However* far it is, I intend to drive there tonight. *However* harshly he may speak to you, you can be sure that he has only your best interests at heart.

No matter can combine with question words (who, when, where, etc.) to introduce clauses of concession: e.g. *No matter where you go, you can't escape from yourself.*

Compounds with ever can introduce clauses of concession in the same way as *No matter*: e.g. *Whatever* I say, I seem to say the wrong thing. (No matter what ...)

As and though to mean 'regardless of the degree to which' can be used after some adjectives, adverbs and verbs to introduce clauses of concession in formal style:

e.g. Unlikely as it sounds / may sound, what I'm telling you is true. (i.e. Though it sounds/may sound unlikely ...)

Beautiful though the necklace was, we thought it was over-priced so we didn't buy it. (i.e. Though the necklace was beautiful ...)

Try as he might, he couldn't solve the problem. (i.e. Though he tried he couldn't ...)

The subjunctive could also be used in concessive clauses (see §1.2.): e.g. *Whoever* he **be**, he shall not go unpunished.

§ 9. ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF MANNER

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mech0nEPOXQ&t=66s>

Clauses of manner are introduced by the conjunctions **as if** and **as though** (the latter is more literary).

– You can use **as if** or **as though** to say how somebody or something *looks* / *sounds* / *feels*:

That house looks **as if** it's going to fall down.

Helen sounded **as if** she had a cold, didn't she?

I've just got back from holiday, but I feel very tired. I don't feel **as though** I've had a holiday.

– You can also use **like** in all these examples:

That house looks *like* it's going to fall down.

Helen sounded *like* she had a cold, didn't she?

I've just got back from holiday, but I feel very tired. I don't feel *like* I've had a holiday.

As if and *as though* are more formal than *like*.

– You can say ***It looks like ..*** / ***It sounds like ...***:

Sarah is very late, isn't she? *It looks like* she isn't coming.

We took an umbrella because it *looked like* it was going to rain.

The noise is very loud next door. *It sounds like* they're having a party.

You can also use **as if** or **as though**:

It looks *as if* she isn't coming. *or* It looks *as though* she isn't coming.

It looked *as if* it was going to rain.

It sounds *as though* they're having a party.

– You can use **like** / **as if** / **as though** with other verbs to say how somebody does something (*run, talk; be, act, appear, behave, seem, smell, taste*):

He ran *like* he was running for his life.

After the interruption, the speaker went on talking *as if* nothing had happened.

When I told them my plan, they looked at me *as though* I was mad.

– After **as if** (or **as though**), we sometimes use the *past* when we are talking about the *present*: I don't like Tim. He talks *as if* he knew everything.

The meaning is not past in this sentence. We use the past (as if he knew) because the idea is **not real**: *Tim does not know everything*. We use the past in the same way in other sentences with *if* and *wish*. *Like* is **not** normally used in this way.

Some more examples:

She's always asking me to do things for her - *as if I didn't have enough to do already*. (I *do* have enough to do)

Gary's only 40. Why do you talk about him *as if he was an old man?* (he isn't an old man)

When you use the past in this way, you can use the subjunctive **were** instead of **was**:

Why do you talk about him *as if he were (or was) an old man?*

They treat me *as if I were (or was) their own son*. (I'm not their son)

They stared at me as if I were crazy. (I'm not crazy, but people looked at me like I was crazy.)

Compare the ways to express real and unreal situations after *as if* / *as though*:

*He looks as if he **knew** the answer*. (he gives the impression that he knows the answer, but he (probably) doesn't know or we don't know whether he knows or not)

*He looks as if he **knows** the answer*. (he knows the answer)

If we put the verb preceding *as if* / *as though* into the past tense (**looked**), both sentences will read as follows: *He **looked** as if he **knew** the answer*.

Consequently, the meaning of this sentence (whether he knew the answer or not) can only be deduced from the context.

The past perfect after *as if* / *as though* is used to refer to an unreal past situation. If the situation is true, we use a real tense to express past time:

*He seems as if he **hadn't slept** for days*. (it seems that he hasn't slept for days, but he (probably) has or we don't know whether he has or not)

*He seems as if he **hasn't slept** for days*. (he hasn't slept for days)

If the preceding verb is put into the past tense, the present perfect *hasn't slept* changes into the past perfect: *He **seemed** as if he **hadn't slept** for days*.

It must be noted that in subordinate clauses referring to present time that are introduced by *as if* or *as though*, the present indicative is an alternative to subjunctive *were*: e.g. *As time has passed, it feels as though there is unfinished business here*.

We can use the expressions with *as if* / *as though* to be critical, ironic or sarcastic: *It isn't **as if** he's in any position to pass judgement!* (=He probably isn't in a position to do this.)

EXERCISES

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

§ 1. THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE

§ 1.1. THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE (the optative subjunctive use)

Exercise 1. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. My old father - *God rest his soul* – was a noble man. 2. *Far be it from me* to advise you what you should do, but I think the book is worth buying. 3. In his cable, the King expressed his deep sorrow and heartfelt condolences over the passing away of the princess. *May God rest her soul* in peace and paradise. 4. *May his soul rest* in eternal peace and *may Almighty give* his family the strength to bear this irreplaceable loss. 5. If anyone does not love the Lord - *a curse be* on him. 6. The King is dead. *Long live* the King! (Proclamation of Accession) 7. I drink my love to you all and *every blessing and success attend you*. 8. Gosh, a fellow must have some air, *come what may*. 9. *Woe betide anyone* who disturbs him! 10. *Damn it all*, you don't look like a doctor! 11. *Suffice it to say*, this woman and her classes kept me interested in exercise for years to come. 12. *Long may flourish* our team and so *continue* winning all its matches!

13. God save our gracious Queen, Long live our noble Queen,
God save the Queen: Send her victorious, Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us: God save the Queen (British Anthem)

14. God bless the Master of this house and Mistress also;
God bless the little children that round the table go;
God bless their friends and kindred, that come from far and near;
May the Lord send a happy New Year, Happy New Year,
May the Lord send a happy New Year (English Traditional carol).

Exercise 2. Fill the gap with the phrase that you think fits best: *God forbid* = *Heaven forbid*; *Far be it from me*; *God rest his soul*; *Damn it all*; *woe betide*, *Suffice it to say*.

1. My late father, _____, was a well-known man about town.
2. _____ to complain, but it's getting stuffy in here.
3. _____ that the tornado pulls off the roof.
4. That was the rule, and _____ anyone who ignored it!
5. _____ that the judge was furious when the invitation was withdrawn.
6. Please remember to take your phone with you. _____ something bad happens to you and you can't contact us.
7. _____ to conceal the truth!

Exercise 3. Translate into English:

1. Я пам'ятаю, як мій дядько, царство йому небесне, колись говорив про це. 2. Боже борони, щоб ми коли не-будь повернулись до тих часів! 3. Боже борони, щоб він загубився в лісі вночі! 4. Горе тому, хто виконує свою роботу недбало! 5. Хай живе і процвітає наша держава! 6. Нехай успіх і щастя супроводжують вас на довгі роки! 7. Боже, допоможи нам справитись з цією роботою. 8. Нехай Бог благословить вас усіх в наступаючому році! 9. Я далекий від того, щоб казати тобі, що робити, але чи не думаєш ти, що тобі слід вибачитись? 10. Боже борони забути вимкнути двигун на автозаправній станції. 11. Горе тобі, якщо ти будеш дурити людей! 12. Досить сказати, що кулінарія зараз є моїм улюбленим заняттям. 13. Мені доведеться погодитися на їхні вимоги. Нехай буде так.

§ 1.2. THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE (the suppositional subjunctive use)

Exercise 4. Read the following sentences and provide alternatives for the subjunctive. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. *If need be*, we'll rent a car. 2. "*If music be the food of love, play on.*" (William Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night*) 3. Bush has said he is prepared to act unilaterally *if need be*. 4. Meadow Pines will meet incoming flights at local airport or in Shreveport, *if need be*. 5. *I'll work from morning till night if need be*. 6. *If need be*, I will come early tomorrow morning. 7. *Be it remembered*, (therefore), that definitions are only needed when their absence might lead to a misunderstanding; that they need only be precise enough to serve their purpose.... *Be it also remembered* that definitions do not create problems; only facts do this.

Note: the suppositional subjunctive use is also reflected in other exercises in this manual.

§ 1.3. THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE (the mandative subjunctive use)

§ 1.3.1. The mandative subjunctive after **verbs**: *ask* ('request'), *decide*, *demand*, *intend*, *insist*, *order*, *propose*, *recommend*, *request*, *require*, *suggest*, *urge*

Exercise 5. Use the verb in brackets in the correct form.

Model: e.g. *I advise that you (should) follow your friend's example in learning foreign languages.*

They request that we (should) be in time for the conference.

1. I suggest that Frank (read) the directions carefully before assembling the bicycle. He doesn't want the wheels to fall off while he is riding down a hill.

2. Mrs. Finkelstein demanded that the heater (repair) immediately. Her apartment was freezing. 3. The monk insisted that the tourists (enter) the temple until they had removed their shoes. 4. It's a little difficult to find the restaurant. I propose that we all (drive) together so that nobody gets lost along the way. 5. I am not going to sit here and let her insult me. I demand that she immediately (apologize) for what she just said. 6. The woman insisted that the lost child (take) to the store's information desk so his parents could be paged. 7. The nutritionist recommended that Sally (reduce) her daily fat intake. 8. The sign at the pool recommended that you (swim) after eating a large meal. 9. The sun is scorching today. I suggest you (put) on sunblock immediately before you get a sun burn. 10. John insists that Sarah (invite) to the wedding; otherwise he will not attend.

Exercise 6. Say what instructions and recommendations a young teacher was given at her practical course at school.

Model: *The school principal recommended (suggested, demanded, insisted, requested, ordered, required, was anxious) that we should come to school half an hour before the lessons.*

Prompts: to fulfill various functions of professional and social activity, to work out new methods of teaching, to plan different types of lessons, to conduct different types of lessons, to use visual aids at different stages of the lesson, to use computer assisted learning, to act as class tutors, to carry out educational work in out-of school hours, to keep in touch with the pupil's parents, to take part in the school life, to discuss plans of the lessons, to analyse lessons thoroughly, to analyze the causes of successes and failures, to enrich theoretical knowledge.

Exercise 7. Use the verb in brackets in the correct form.

1. Tom suggested that his friends (to stay over) for the night. 2. Sam proposes that Tom (to telephone) his accountant. 3. She recommended that he (to go and see) a doctor. 4. The manager requested that everyone (to put) their requests in writing. 5. The manager insists that the car park (to be locked) at night. 6. I suggest that she (to be) there at two o'clock ...7. The board of directors recommended that he (to join) the company. 8. We insist that a meeting (to be held) as soon as possible. 9. He demanded that the car (to be repaired). 10. I suggest that John (to arrive) on Tuesdays this month. 11. I suggest that she (to find) a better way to say it. 12. We insist that he (to take) the exam. 13. They recommend that Mr. Smith (to send) an application for the job. 14. Peter is demanding that we (to be served) immediately. 15. The Smiths are proposing that Jill (to visit) them in August.

Exercise 8. Translate into English.

1. Йшов новий спектакль в нашому театрі. Я запропонував подивитися його. 2. Бібліотекар наказав, щоб всі студенти повернули книги в бібліотеку перед тим, як вони поїдуть на канікули. 3. Вчитель попросив, щоб учні сказали своїм батькам підписати щоденники. 4. Класний керівник наполягав, щоб усі батьки відвідували класні збори. 5. Діти дуже хотіли, щоб їх вчитель хімії показав їм новий дослід. 6. Я наполягаю, щоб ти одягла нову сукню на новорічну вечірку. 7. Шкільний лікар вимагав, щоб діти ходили на прогулянку, якщо погода буде гарною. 8. Було пізно, і я наполягав, щоб збори перенесли на наступний день. 9. День дуже вітряний. Я наказав дітям, щоб вони надягли куртки. Я боявся, аби вони не застудились. 10. Наш учитель англійської мови порекомендував, щоб ми повторили попередній граматичний матеріал, аби не припуститися помилок в контрольній роботі. 11. Я вимагав, щоб діти не виходили на вулицю в таку холодну погоду. 12. Менеджер нашої компанії попросив, щоб ми не робили цю роботу нашвидкуруч. 13. Наші батьки наполягали, щоб ми уникали компанії Боба. 14. Мати порадила, щоб я не витрачав так багато грошей на сувеніри.

§ 1.3.2. The mandative subjunctive after **nouns**: *decision, demand, insistence, proposal, recommendation, request, requirement, suggestion; condition, idea, aim, advice, wish*

Exercise 9. Complete the sentences using the appropriate form of the verb.

Note: in the following sentences that-clauses function as *predicative clauses*.

1. His deep wish is that his daughter ____ to university (to go). 2. My advice is that the company ____ in the new equipment (invest). 3. The doctor's advice is that they _____ eating fat food and fried food if they want to avoid the complication of sugar diabetes (to stop). 4. My captain's suggestion was that we ____ the next day (to sail off). 5. Whose idea was that they _____ a meeting for Monday? (arrange) 6. Their urgent demand is that the troops _____ withdrawn from the occupied territory (to be). 7. Their aim was that they _____ the region's deposits and use them for the benefits of people (to explore). 8. The chairman's proposal was that the decision _____ postponed till next week (to be).

Exercise 10. Fill in the blanks with the verbs in brackets. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

Note: in the following sentences *that*-clauses function as *attributive (relative) clauses* modifying the nouns in italics.

1. The *requirement* that he _____ (to find) work will be hard to meet.
2. The *demand* that she _____ (to complete) the report has been carried out.
3. The *request* that we _____ (to be) ready to leave at six is a nuisance.
4. The *proposal* that she _____ (to meet) us has merit.
5. Mary's *wish* that we _____ (stay) at her place as long as possible did not find support among the guests.
6. Your *advice* that he _____ (to wait) till next week is reasonable.
7. His *idea* that we _____ (to keep to the subject) found unanimous approval.
8. Jane's *suggestion* that we _____ (to work) overtime did not discourage us.
9. Sir Alex Smith was offended by *suggestions* that he _____ (to retire).
10. The opposition was inspired by fear of *a requirement* that debts _____ paid in gold and silver (to be).

Exercise 11. Translate into English.

1. Пропозиція режисера полягала в тому, щоб ми негайно розпочали репетиції в нашому театрі.
2. Вимога міністерства в тому, щоб комп'ютерна безграмотність була повністю ліквідована.
3. Він виступив з ідеєю, щоб ми об'єднали свої зусилля в ліквідації наслідків весняної повені.
4. Моя порада в тому, щоб ви встановили добрі зв'язки з нашими партнерами.
5. Бажання профспілкового комітету в тому, щоб побутові умови шахтарів були покращені.
6. Пропозиція адміністрації заводу полягає в тому, щоб витрати на виробництво продукції були зменшені.
7. Ваша ідея полягає в тому, щоб не продовжували роботу над цим проектом, а моя пропозиція в тому, щоб ми використовували новітні технології при його розробці.
8. Вимога дирекції школи, щоб усі учні носили шкільну форму.
9. Моя вам порада ніколи не підводити своїх друзів.
10. Однією з умов переговорів є підписання обома сторонами нового контракту.

§ 1.3.3. The mandative subjunctive in SUBJECT CLAUSES after adjectives: *advisable, crucial, desirable, essential, imperative, important, necessary, vital, urgent, required*

Exercise 12. Rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning.

Model: It is necessary that he go there as soon as possible. – It is necessary that he should go there as soon as possible.

1. It's necessary that he meet as many local people as possible. 2. It's important that you have your car checked by a mechanic. 3. It is essential that we have a first-aid kit in the car. 4. It's advisable that we travel in two different cars. 5. It is requested that you make your application as early as possible. 6. It is vital that the documents arrive by tomorrow. 7. It is important that people call after ten. 8. It's important that you remember this rule.

Exercise 13. Use the corresponding mood form instead of the infinitive in brackets. Provide alternatives.

1. It is important that the child (to go) to kindergarten. 2. It is required that the meeting not (to be held) tomorrow. 3. It is urgent that they (to engage) a new employee. We have a lot of work to do. 4. It is required that you (not to cancel) the engagements. 5. It is required that you (to take steps) to avoid the forthcoming danger. 6. It is desirable that we (not to deal) with this company again. It is not reliable. 7. It is obligatory that all the students of the group (to attend) this conference. 8. It is advisable that you (to be) frank with her. 9. It is requested that we (to arrange) everything for the party. 10. It is necessary that she (to apologize) to the teacher for being rude. 11. He is one of the best workers and it is recommended that he (to be awarded) a prize. 12. It is required that you (to return) all my books to me at the end of the term. 13. It is necessary that you never (to put off) till tomorrow what you can do today. 14. It is vital that drivers (to know) the traffic rules well.

Exercise 14. Rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning.

Prompt: *After certain adjectives and nouns the meaning of the structure **for+object+to-infinitive** can be expressed by a **that-clause** with the present subjunctive or putative **should** + infinitive*

a- It is vital **that you keep** the secret (*a that-clause with the present subjunctive*)

b- It is vital **that you should keep** the secret (*putative should + infinitive*)

c- It is vital **for you to keep** the secret (*for+object+to-infinitive*)

These sentences have all the same meaning, but **a** and **b** are much more formal in style **than c**.

1. It is desirable for players to understand the rules before starting the game. It is desirable _____ before starting the game.

2. It's important for you to be on time for the exam. It's important _____ on time for the exam.

3. It's vital for young people to have a lot of friends. It's vital _____ a lot of friends.

4. It is imperative for me to speak to you as soon as possible. It is imperative _____ to you as soon as possible.

5. It is vital for the team to get a new trainer if they want to win. It is vital _____ a new trainer if they want to win.

6. It is really important for him to pass all his exams. It is really _____ all his exams.

7. It is essential for us to speak English if we want to work in tourism. It is essential _____ English if we want to work in tourism.

8. The plan is for him to meet us at the restaurant. The plan is _____ us at the restaurant.

Exercise 15. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. It's important that she (remember) _____ to visit her doctor regularly.

2. It's vital that Ukraine (focus) _____ on improving people's welfare.

4. It is imperative that the world (solve) _____ the problems connected with environmental protection.

5. It is necessary that you (be) _____ able to come with us.

6. It is obligatory that you (to observe) _____ the doctor's prescription.

7. It is desirable that you (see) _____ a doctor once in a while.

Exercise 16. Give instructions to the students.

Model: to attend the ceremony – It's necessary (obligatory, advisable, etc.) that you *should attend* the ceremony.

Prompts: to come to lectures on time, to leave your student's cards at the Dean's Office, to take part in the competition, to attend your lectures regularly, to be there to meet the guests, to attend the meeting, to act as guides for the delegation, to show the guests round the city, not to miss classes, to work more in the library, not to remain here for long, to be attentive in class.

Exercise 17. Translate into English.

1. Було надзвичайно важливо, щоб судді врахували усі вагомі докази стосовно цієї справи. 2. Просять, щоб гості сіли до столу. 3. Усім хворим рекомендовано дотримуватись овочевої дієти. 4. Для вас життєво важливо пройти медичний огляд. 5. Джону терміново слід зв'язатися зі своїм шефом. 6. Бажано, щоб ви відвідали свого товариша, який зараз у лікарні. 7. Дуже важливо, щоб хворий дотримувався дієти. Це допомогло б йому швидше одужати. 8. Вкрай важливо, щоб наша компанія підтримувала зв'язки з іноземними фірмами. 9. Рекомендують, щоб

студенти займалися мовною практикою з носіями іноземної мови. 10. Бажано, щоб ніхто не розголошував цієї таємниці.

<https://www.businessenglishresources.com/subjunctive-exercises/>

§ 1.4. **Putative should** expressing emotions ("emotional *should*" or "attitudinal *should*")

Exercise 18. Complete the sentences using emotional *should*. Use all possible forms of the Infinitive.

1. It is annoying that they ... 2. It was strange that she ... 3. It is impossible that he ... 4. It is surprising that the monitor of the group ... 5. It is annoying that the weather ... 6. It is wonderful that she ... 7. It is fortunate that the child ... 8. It is unfortunate that they ... 9. It was unnatural that John ... 10. It is wonder that they ... 11. It's a pity that you ... 12. It's a shame that they ... 13. I am sorry that you ... 14. I am vexed that they ... 15. It was strange that they ...

Exercise 19. Say that you are sorry your friend did it.

Model: to miss the train – It's a pity that he **should have missed** the train.

Prompts: to miss the chance, to miss the talk that was worth hearing, to fail the examination, to lose his job, to fail to meet them, to change his mind, to fail to read the instruction before he started answering the questions.

Exercise 20. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. Дивно, що ви забули привітати свою подругу з днем народження. 2. Неможливо, щоб ви виконали це завдання за такий короткий час. 3. Чудово, що ви захоплюєтесь цим видом спорту. 4. Який сором, що вони так з повелися зі своїми родичами. 5. Мені шкода, що знайомим Максима довелося так багато страждати. 6. Щастя, що вона вчасно зуміла знайти вихід із цього скрутного становища. 7. Мене охоплює гнів, що окремі політики не дотримуються законів нашої держави. 8. Я такий радий, що вам вдалося побувати на цьому концерті. 9. Було дивно, більш ніж дивно, що колишні суперники стали добрими друзями. 10. Мене дратує те, що він так марнує дорогоцінний час.

§ 2. The past subjunctive in conditional clauses (= conditionals)

Exercise 21. Match the items in column A with those in column B in order to make correct Type 0 conditional sentences, as in the example.

1-d If you wash woollen clothes in hot water, they shrink.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Wash woollen clothes in hot water. | a They die. |
| 2 Put food in the fridge. | b It becomes ice. |
| 3 Don't water plants. | c It gets rusty. |
| 4 Put water in the freezer. | d They shrink. |
| 5 Leave metal out in the rain. | e It falls to the ground. |
| 6 Drop something. | f It stays fresh for longer. |
| 7 Throw a pebble into the sea. | g You get green. |
| 8 Mix blue and yellow. | h It sinks. |

Exercise 22. A friend of yours is going to Monaco. You have been there before. What info do you give him / her? First, match the items in column A to the ones in column B, then make sentences, as in the example.

e.g. If you want to stay at a five-star hotel, go to the Hotel de Paris. It's very luxurious...

- 1 stay at a five-star hotel
- 2 dine out
- 3 visit a museum
- 4 see a play
- 5 watch athletics events
- 6 see beautiful flowers
- 7 observe wild animals
- 8 go shopping

- a Princess Grace Rose Garden (open every day)
- b the Oceanographic Museum (popular with tourists)
- c the Casino Square (designer shops)
- d André's Restaurant (French food)
- e the Louis II Stadium (international competitions)
- f the Zoological Gardens (recently modernised)
- g the Hotel de Paris (very luxurious)
- h the Fort Antoine Theatre (open-air performances)

<https://wordwall.net/resource/13116647/zero-conditional>

Exercise 23. Fill in the gaps with *if* or *when* and a verb in the present tense.

1. We might go for a walk tomorrow. _____, we will take the dog with us.
2. The guests will arrive soon. _____, we will greet them at the door.
3. I am going to phone Sam in a minute. _____ him, I want you to leave the room.
4. I might visit Pamela tomorrow. _____, I will buy her a present.
5. The bus comes at eight o'clock. _____, we will all get on it.

6. She might invite us to her party. _____ us, we will go.
7. The film will start soon. _____, I will record it.
8. Mark may lend me some money. _____ some money, I will buy that jacket.

<https://test-english.com/grammar-points/b1-b2/zero-first-conditional-future-time-clauses/>

Exercise 24. In pairs, ask and answer questions about what you would do in each of the following situations, as in the example. Use your own ideas. SA: *What would you do if you saw someone committing a robbery?*

SB: *If I saw someone committing a robbery, I would call the police.*

- 1 ... you / see / someone committing a robbery
- 2 ... you / find / a lot of money
- 3 ... a fire / start / in your home
- 4 ... you / have / a headache
- 5 ... you / see / a stray dog outside your house
- 6 ... your boss / shout / at you

<https://learningapps.org/6002876> - If I were you...

Exercise 25. Read the headlines and make a conditional sentence for each, as in the example

If the prisoner hadn't escaped, he wouldn't have robbed the bank.

The image shows six headlines on torn paper scraps, numbered 1 to 6. Each headline is a two-part sentence where the first part is on a separate scrap from the second part, intended to be combined into a conditional sentence.

- 1 **ESCAPED PRISONER** / **ROBS BANK**
- 2 **STUDENTS' HARD WORK** / **RAISES THOUSANDS FOR CHARITY**
- 3 **FOOTBALLER ROWS WITH MANAGER AND** / **QUITS TEAM**
- 4 **ACTRESS IN CAR** / **ACCIDENT - FILMING DELAYED**
- 5 **BRAVE TEENAGER** / **SAVES CHILD FROM DROWNING**
- 6 **HEAVY RAINS CAUSE** / **FLOODING OF CREEK VALLEY**

Exercise 26. Underline the correct form of the verb.

My brother Kevin has always been a fitness fanatic. He believes that if you 1) **look after**/**looked after** your body, it will look after you. Whenever anyone is ill, he 2) **says**/**will say**. 'If they had taken care of themselves, they 3) **wouldn't get**/**wouldn't have got** ill. And the same thing 4) **happens** /**will happen** to me if I 5) **didn't keep fit**/**don't keep fit**.' I would often say to him, 'If I were you, Kevin, I 6) **would try**/**would have tried** to slow down a little bit. You will wear yourself out.'

Last month, however, I went to the doctor's and he told me that I was unfit. He said that if I 7) **don't start**/**didn't start** taking regular exercise, I 8) **would be**/**would have been** in danger of becoming ill. I started going to the gym with Kevin and, after a week, I said to him, 'I feel better already. If I 9) **know**/**had known** how good it feels to exercise, I 10) **would start**/**would have started** years ago!'

Exercise 27. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- 1 She would have come to dinner if we ...
(invite) her.
- 2 If you had locked the door, the burglars
..... (not/get) in.
- 3 Were I you, I (put on) some warmer
clothes.
- 4 Joan (be able to) come to the
party if she wasn't working.
- 5 Had I heard any news, I (tell) you
immediately.
- 6 Paul (ruin) his shirt if he
climbs that tree.
- 7 If Mark (be) younger, he could join
the army.
- 8 She would have stayed at home if she
(know) there would be so much traffic.
- 9 Should he (get) this job, he will be able
to buy his own flat.
- 10 If you (put) your keys in your pocket,
you wouldn't have lost them.
- 11 She will be here at eight unless she
(lose) her way.
- 12 If I were you, I (not/go) out in this
weather.
- 13 Emily (call) me if she had changed
her mind.
- 14 If you like Tom Cruise, you (love)
this film.
- 15 Dave (be) home at six o'clock,
provided he catches the five o'clock bus.

Exercise 28. Underline the correct word or expression.

1. I'll lend you the money *on condition that* / *unless* you pay it back soon.
2. *Even if* / *But for* her help, I'd be in trouble now.
3. *Unless* / *Provided* it stops raining, we won't be going to the park.
4. I couldn't lend them the money *even if* / *or* I wanted to.
5. Try to be here on time, *and* / *otherwise* we'll miss the beginning of the film.
6. 'I'll wear Mum's necklace for the party.' 'What *if* / *Otherwise* you lose it?'
7. *Supposing* / *Providing* we went to London - what could we do there?
8. Be late again *provided* / *and* you'll have to see the manager.
9. *In case of* / *On condition that* an emergency, call this number.
10. You can go to the party *in case of* / *as long as* you are home before 11 pm.
11. Don't shout *or* / *what if* you'll wake the baby.

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/w/en/english-second-language-esl/7159494>

Exercise 29. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- 1 A: If you ... (pass) a bakery,
(you/buy) some bread, please?
B: Yes, of course. How much do you need?
- 2 A: Did you invite Tim to the party?
B: No, but when I (speak) to him,
I (invite) him.
- 3 A: May I go out now, please?
B: Yes, provided you (do) your
homework.
- 4 A: Mum seems very busy at the moment.
B: Were I you, I (offer) to help her.
- 5 A: Hurry up, or else we (miss) the train.
B: I know, I'm being as quick as I can.
- 6 A: Unless you (work) hard, you
..... (fail) the exam.
B: I know. I've been studying every evening.
- 7 A: I forgot to ask Simon for his phone number.
B: If I (see) him today, I
(ask) him for you.
- 8 A: Peter won't help me with my homework.
B: I'm sure he (help) you if he
..... (have) the time.
- 9 A: I'm not going to tell him what happened.
B: What if he (find out) on his own?
- 10 A: If I (not/buy) that lottery ticket,
I (never/win) all this money!
B: I know. Isn't it amazing!
- 11 A: Unless you (go) to bed now, you
..... (be) tired in the morning.
B: I know. I'm going.
- 12 A: I need some wrapping paper.
B: Well, if I (find) any at the shop,
I (buy) some for you.
- 13 A: Can I have some chocolate cake, please?
B: Well, as long as you (eat) all your
dinner, you can have some chocolate cake.
- 14 A: I hate going into town.
B: So do I. Whenever I (go) into town, I
..... (come back) with a headache.
- 15 A: You'd better apologise, otherwise he
..... (never/speak) to you again.
B: You're right. I will.

[https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_\(ESL\)/Second_conditional/Second_conditional_vy181cc](https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_(ESL)/Second_conditional/Second_conditional_vy181cc)

[https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_\(ESL\)/Third_conditional/Third_conditional_fp182cd](https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_(ESL)/Third_conditional/Third_conditional_fp182cd)

<https://test-english.com/grammar-points/b1-b2/second-third-conditionals/>

Exercise 30. Choose the correct answer.

- 1 'I can't find my wallet.'
'If I were you, I ... in my jacket pocket.'
A would look B will look C am looking
- 2 'Where is my bank book?'
'If you in the drawer, you'll find it.'
A had looked B look C looked

- 3 '..... we get up on time, we will catch the train.'
'I will set my alarm clock.'
A Supposing **B** Providing **C** Unless
- 4 'Can I go and play football, please, Mum?'
'If you your homework, you can go and play.'
A finished **B** had finished **C** have finished
- 5 'Dad shouted at me today.'
'Well, if you the window, he wouldn't have shouted at you.'
A didn't break **B** hadn't broken **C** don't break
- 6 'Why is the baby crying?'
'..... babies are tired or hungry, they cry.'
A When **B** Providing **C** Supposing
- 7 'When ice melts, it water.'
'Everyone knows that!'
A becomes **B** will become **C** would become
- 8 'I'm going to a party tonight.'
'If I wasn't ill, I with you.'
A come **B** will come **C** would come
- 9 '..... we miss the bus, what will we do?'
'Call a taxi.'
A Supposing **B** Providing **C** When
- 10 'If I were rich, I around the world.'
'Perhaps you will one day.'
A will sail **B** can sail **C** could sail
- 11 'Have you seen Daniel recently?'
'No. If I have time, I him tomorrow.'
A would visit **B** might visit **C** visit
- 12 'Paul lost his watch.'
'Well, if he had looked after it, he it.'
A wouldn't lose **B** won't lose **C** wouldn't have lost
- 13 '..... you hurry, you will be late for school.'
'I'm nearly ready now.'
A Unless **B** Providing **C** Supposing
- 14 'If you hadn't watched that film, you nightmares.'
'You're right.'
A wouldn't have had **B** won't have **C** don't have

<https://test-english.com/grammar-points/b2/unless-even-if-provided-as-long-conditionals/>

Conditionals - speaking:

<https://wordwall.net/resource/36584915/revision-of-1st-conditional>

<https://wordwall.net/resource/15312253/second-conditional-what-would-you-do-if->

<https://wordwall.net/uk/resource/35782112/first-and-second-conditionals-questions>

<https://wordwall.net/resource/2417002/third-conditional>

<https://www.baamboozle.com/game/8139?page=2>

Mixed Conditionals

Exercise 31. Translate mixed conditionals into Ukrainian.

1. If you *had learned* the rules better, you *would feel* more confident now.
2. If John *were* less experienced, he *would not have managed* the task properly.
3. If I *were* you, I *would have accepted* this job offer. 4. If I *had won* the lottery, I *would be* rich. 5. If I *had taken* French in high school, I *would have* more job opportunities. 6. If she *had been born* in the United States, she *wouldn't need* a visa to work here. 7. If I *were* rich, I *would have bought* that Ferrari we saw yesterday. 8. If Sam *spoke* Japanese, he *would have translated* the letter for you. 9. If I *weren't going* on my business trip next week, I *would have accepted* that new assignment at work. 10. If my friend *weren't making* us a big dinner tonight, I *would have suggested* that we go to that nice Chinese restaurant.

Exercise 32. Rewrite the following as mixed conditional sentences.

1. She didn't study hard. She won't pass the exams.
2. You didn't wake me up. Now I'm late for my appointment.
3. She isn't well-qualified. She didn't get the job.
4. We didn't go to the restaurant. We don't like fast food.
5. She didn't bring her umbrella. Now, she is getting wet.
6. I don't know him very well, so I didn't go to the party.
7. He isn't at the lecture because he wasn't told about it.
8. They didn't take a map with them. They are lost now.
9. The driver isn't careful. He crashed his car into a wall.
10. I didn't buy tickets. We can't go to the theatre tonight.
11. He didn't reserve a table. He has to wait for an hour.
12. Sue forgot to go to the bank. Now she can't go shopping.
13. They missed their flight. They won't arrive until tomorrow.

<https://test-english.com/grammar-points/b2/all-conditionals-mixed-conditionals-alternatives-if-inversion/>

Exercise 33. Translate into English.

1. На твоєму місці я б давно розповів йому правду. 2. Якби він не був егоїстом, він би не з'їв все сам. 3. Зараз ти почувався б набагато краще, якби приймав ці ліки впродовж минулого тижня. 4. Якби ти вчора передав йому моє повідомлення, він би не був такий сердитий тепер. 5. Якби вона не була така обдарована, вона б не вступила до цієї академії. 6. Якби я добре знав французьку, я б переклав цю статтю ще вчора. 7. Наш будинок виглядав би не дуже добре, якби ми його не полагодили

минулого літа. 8. Якби в банку вчора не був вихідний день, у мене зараз було б достатньо коштів. 9. Якби на початку літа не було дощів, то зараз ми б мали добрий урожай. 10. Що б ти зараз робив, якби твої родичі не позичили тобі гроші? 11. Ти б зараз нічого не знав з цієї теми, якби ти не прийшов на лекцію вчора.

Exercise 34. SHOULD after IF.

Model: *If by any chance they miss the 7 o'clock train, they will hire a taxi.*

If they should miss the 7 o'clock train

If by any chance they should miss the 7 o'clock train, they will hire a taxi. - - *Should they miss- Не встигнуть вони на потяг о 7 ...*

1. If by any chance you need my help, let me know. 2. If by any chance he calls while I'm out, ask him to come later. 3. If by any chance I forget my promise, please, remind me about it. 4. If by any chance you happen to be in Chernivtsi, come and see me. 5. If by any chance you fail to translate the text, ask your friend to help you. 6. If by any chance Mary asks me to her birthday party, I'll have to refuse to come. 7. If by any chance he discovers the truth, God save me! 8. If by any chance my plan fails, I'll have to make up another one. 9. If by any chance Steve fails his examination, he will be expelled from the university. 10. I'm sure they won't come this week. But if by any chance they arrive tonight, let me know at once.

Exercise 35. Write the sentences. Show that something is not very likely to happen (use *if ... should*)

1. We have no jobs at present. (the situation / change), we will contact you. 2. I've hung the washing out to dry on the balcony. (it / rain), can you bring the washing in, please? 3. I think everything will be ok. (there / be / any problems), I'm sure we'll be able to solve them. 4. I don't want anyone to know where I'm going. (anyone ask), just say that you don't know.

Exercise 36. Translate into English. Show that something is not very likely to happen.

1. Якщо трапиться так, що він відмовиться виконувати цю роботу, звільніть його негайно. 2. Якщо Петро все ж прийде до тебе, попроси його, щоб він зателефонував мені. 3. Якщо все ж піде дощ, ми залишимося вдома. 4. Якщо буде сонячно, давай підемо на пляж. 5. Якщо станеться так, що Джон спізниться, його батько засмутиться. 6. Якщо станеться так, що ти не розв'яжеш задачу, дай мені знати, я тобі

допоможу. 7. У випадку, якщо ви будете мати більше інформації, негайно зателефонуйте мені. 8. Якщо станеться так, що ви заблукаєте, подзвоніть нам. 9. Якщо все ж піде дощ, будь ласка, занеси білизну знадвору. 10. У випадку, якщо вони приїдуть до Києва, я покажу їм багато цікавих місць міста.

INVERSION

Exercise 37. Complete the following sentences.

Model:

1. If I _____ him to do it, he would have obeyed me. (to order) – If I had ordered him to do it ...
2. _____ it not _____ yesterday, we would have raked the leaves. (to snow) – Had it not snowed yesterday
3. If _____ in your position, I would start learning English immediately. (to be) – If I were ...
4. _____ I in your position, I would start learning English immediately. (to be) – Were I in your position

1. I would not have got lost if I _____ the map. (to study)
2. _____ he _____ at home, we would have visited him. (to be)
3. He would have applied for the job if he _____ the advertisement. (to see)
4. We would not have ordered tea, _____ we _____ how late it was. (to know)
5. _____ it not _____, they would have held the party in the park. (to rain)
6. We would have agreed with you if we _____ what you meant. (to understand)
7. If you _____ salt on the steps, they would not have been so slippery. (to put)
8. _____ he _____ to us, we would have known when to expect him. (to write)
9. If he _____ to take the course, he would have had to work hard. (to choose)
10. _____ I in your position, I would not be so easy-going with him. (to be)
11. _____ I you, I wouldn't lend him money. (to be)

Exercise 38. Using subject-verb inversion, rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning.

1. If you should see John, give him my best regards.
2. If you were to earn a huge salary, what would you do with money?
3. If he had not squandered all his savings, he wouldn't be poor now.
4. If he were promoted, his salary would double.
5. If you need assistance, please, let us know.
6. If he is accepted for the job, he will go out and celebrate.
7. If I had not chosen to learn English, I

would not be doing this exercise now. 8. If it hadn't been so strange, I would have remembered it. 9. If I were in your shoes, I would tell the truth.

Exercise 39. Translate into English.

1. Як слизько! Якби не йшов дощ, так слизько не було б. 2. Якби море не штормило, ми попливли б до острова. 3. Якби в нас не було так багато валіз, ми могли б піти пішки на вокзал. 4. Якби не було так темно, ми б продовжували грати в футбол. 5. Якби ви були зацікавлені у вивченні мов, ви б займалися англійською кожного дня. 6. Якби ви читали вчорашні газети, ви б натрапили на статтю нашого колишнього викладача. 7. Якби він був хворий, він зараз не грав би у футбол. 8. Якби ти мені не подзвонив, я не знав би, що ти повернувся з Англії. 9. Якби у мене не болів зуб, я б склав вам компанію на концерт. 10. Якби ви їй не заважали, вона не була б така сердита на вас. 11. Якби у мене був словник, я б переклав статтю вчора. 12. Якщо б не було так темно, ми б не заблукали в лісі. 13. Якби багаж не був такий важкий, ми б не брали таксі. 14. Якби у мене не боліла голова, я б прийшов до тебе вчора. 15. Якби він був вчора в місті, він зайшов би до нас. 16. Якби не було так слизько, я б не впав і не пошкодив собі ногу. 17. Якби туристи не розклали багаття, вони не змогли б відлякати вовків. 18. Якби не було так пізно, ми б пішли зараз в кіно. 19. Якби я не чекав на свого товариша, ми пішли б прогулятися.

Exercise 40. Translate into English.

1. На вашому місці я б не ходив туди вчора. 2. Я б і раніше прийшов, але змушений був провідати свого друга в лікарні. 3. Я давно б закрив вікно. 4. Він домовився б з вами про зустріч ще минулого разу. 5. Ще тиждень тому ми б не займалися цими питаннями. 6. Минулого тижня вона зробила б цю роботу відразу. 7. В той час він прийняв би вашу пропозицію стати торговим агентом. 8. Я був би вас не турбував. Я не знав, що ви зайняті на конференції. 9. Він би вже поїхав на море відпочивати, але директор компанії попросив його показати гостям з Англії наше чудове місто.

Exercise 41. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1. If I were to choose between those two cars, I'd choose the black one. 2. If I were to express my opinion, I wouldn't say that you have made a smart move. 3. If I were to do something bad, what would you imagine it would be? 4. If you were to invite three people to a dinner party, who would it be and why? 5. *If I were to contact your former employee, what would you want me to tell him?* 6. *If I were to ask your professors to describe you, what would*

they say about you? 7. *If you were to see me walking down the street, call me.* 8. *If you were to see a car accident on the road, are you more likely to stop and help, or keep driving?* 9. *If we were to visit our old school, we would like to see all the teachers that taught us.*

Exercise 42. Translate into English.

1. Якби мені довелось зустріти його, я був би дуже здивований. 2. Якби сталося так, що мені запропонували б цю роботу, я був би в захваті. 3. Що б ви зробили, якби йому довелось просити у вас допомоги? 4. Якби мені довелось розповісти вам, що вона накоїла, ви були б шоковані. 5. Якби йому судилося побачити її знову, він би розказав їй все, що знає про цю справу. 6. Чи досягли б ви успіху, якщо б вам довелось виконувати цю роботу нашвидкуруч? 7. Що б ви порадили своєму товаришеві, якщо би йому довелося розчаруватись у результатах своєї праці? 8. Якби я мав вибрати одну з цих книжок, я б узяв першу. 9. Який музей ви б обрали, якби вам довелося організовувати екскурсію? 10. Якщо б мені судилося стати коли-небудь вчителем, я б хотів викладати англійську мову.

Exercise 43. Open the brackets.

1. Suppose no one... there? (to be) 2. Suppose someone...you a box and... you to describe exactly what was inside, what would you do? (to give, to ask) 3. Supposing he...you for a loan, what would you say?" (to ask). 4. Supposing that she ... you there, what would you have done? (to see) 5. Suppose he ... you to go to the cinema with him, would you go? (ask) 6. Supposing Trump ... the election, could he still be popular? (to lose). 7. Travelling by car is convenient provided (that) you ... somewhere to park. (have) 8. Children will be allowed to use the swimming pool provided they ... with an adult. (to be) 9. We would go hiking this weekend even if the weather ... bad. (to be)

Exercise 44. Translate into English.

1. Припустимо, він би помилився у своїх розрахунках, хто взяв би відповідальність за зрив в роботі? 2. Припустимо, що ви дизайнер, який стиль ви б обрали? 3. Припустимо, ви виграли б мільйон доларів. Щоб ви з ними зробили? 4. Припустимо, вас обрали президентом України. Якими були б ваші перші кроки щодо покращення життєвого рівня народу? 5. Уявіть, що вас би запросили на конкурс «Україна має талант». Що б ви запропонували глядачам? 6. Вам би дали ще одну спробу, якби ви наполягали. Але ви цього не зробили. 7. Якщо б він звернувся до вас

вчора, чи змогли б ви вирішити це невідкладне питання? 8. Ви б могли працювати в цій кімнаті, якщо б ви не шуміли.

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/w/en/english-second-language-esl/45024>

<https://test-english.com/grammar-points/b2/all-conditionals-mixed-conditionals-alternatives-if-inversion/>

Exercise 45. Paraphrase the sentences using *otherwise* / *or* / *or else*.

Model: a) *He likes my paintings that is why he is interested in my exhibition. – He likes my paintings, **otherwise** he wouldn't be interested in my exhibition at all.*

b) *She is ill and that is why she hasn't come to the party. – She is ill, **otherwise** she would have come to the party*

c) *I had to hurry up so that I might not miss the train. – I had to hurry up. **Otherwise** I would have missed the train.*

1. He ignored me and I was deeply hurt. 2. Her daughter had failed at the entrance exams. That was why she was so worried. 3. The doctor saved many lives and the number of victims in the accident was not great. 4. He had helped me with my English and I did well in the exam. 5. They were late for classes and took a taxi. 6. He was shy and didn't dare to say what he really felt about the matter. 7. I don't know him well enough and can't trust him. 8. I told them my name. That was why they let me in. 9. I know all the details. That's why I recommend taking it easy. 10. I am sure he was in a hurry and that's why he didn't notice you. 11. No doubt he had learned his speech by heart. That's why he spoke so well. 12. It was very cold outside and we could not go for a walk.

Exercise 46. Translate into English.

1. Вона знала, що Джон ледве зводив кінці з кінцями, інакше вона не погодилася б допомогти йому. 2. Хворому набагато краще, інакше він не спав би так спокійно. 3. Його докази були переконливими. Інакше я не прийняв би запрошення виступити на конференції. 4. Він, вочевидь, забув, що ми домовились зустрітись о 5 годині, інакше він би вже давно прийшов. 5. Я рада, що я вчасно закінчила роботу, в іншому разі я б зараз не була з вами. 6. Він першим зрозумів слова Анни, інакше він би не пішов. 7. Він пообіцяв, що не розкаже нікому про моє остаточне рішення, інакше я б не відкрила йому свою душу (*bare one's soul to smb.; lay one's soul bare before smb*). 8. Він знав про мій приїзд, інакше він не приїхав би зустріти мене. 9. Я його добре знаю, інакше я б не рекомендувала його вам. 10. Ти не знаєш ще добре Мері, інакше ти б з нею не затоваришував. 11. Ви не читали цієї статті, в іншому разі ви б зараз могли взяти участь в її обговоренні. 12. Вона майже завжди зайнята домашнім господарством, інакше вона прийняла б ваше запрошення. 13. У нього морська хвороба, інакше він би плив зараз з нами. 14. Він не запросив мене, інакше я б

пішла з тобою на його день народження. 15. Мені поталанило, що я знайшов такого спеціаліста, інакше моя машина не була б відремонтована за такий короткий час.

Exercise 47. Put the verb in brackets into the correct tense:

1. But for her impatience, she (to be) a good doctor. 2. But for Jane, nobody (to notice) that I had already left the party. 3. He was late. But for it, he (to meet) his former classmate. 4. But for the further explanation, nobody (to understand) the rule. 5. Something went wrong with my car. But for it, I (to arrive) long ago. 6. I know that you are a very experienced teacher. But for it, I (not to apply to) you. 7. But for her slight accent, nobody (to take) her for an American. 8. But for your help and understanding, I (not to manage) the task. 9. But for her weak heart, she (to operate) on that very day. 10. But for the rain, I (to have) a pleasant journey.

Exercise 48. Paraphrase the sentences using *If it were not for ... If it had not been for ... But for*

1. Thanks to my parents' help I gained recognition in this field of science. 2. The kidnapping idea occurred to them because of the money, they badly needed. 3. The traffic is heavy and we are losing a lot of time. 4. He was so careless. He lost all the money he had. 5. He drew the map of the place and I didn't lose my way. 6. He had an excellent knowledge of English and did well in his entrance exam. 7. My friend helped me to repair my car and I got home in time. 8. The thunderstorm broke out when we were crossing the field and we got wet through. 9. He has debts and has to cut down his expenses. 10. He was able to enter university thanks to his teacher.

Exercise 49. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate conditional clause.

1. Were I you, _____
2. If I hadn't met her, _____
3. Only if you work hard, _____
4. If they had been more careful, _____
5. If I won a lot of money, _____
6. Unless it rains, _____
7. I would have told you earlier, _____
8. But for your suggestions, _____
9. Should Annie phone, _____
10. If you had tried harder, _____

Exercise 50. Translate into English.

1. Він попередив, що спізниться. Якби не це, я б сама подзвонила йому. 2. Якби не його допомога, вона все ще думала б над вирішенням цього питання. 3. Якби не дощ, ми б не спізналися. 4. Вона сама запропонувала фінансову підтримку нашого проекту. Якби не це, я б ніколи не звернулася до неї. 5. Якби не її слабке здоров'я, вона б приєдналася до нас. 6. Якби не орфографічні помилки, його переклад був б вдалим. 7. Якби не почервонілі очі, ніхто б не здогадався, що вона плакала. 8. Якби не карта місцевості, ми б заблукали. 9. Якби не сумний погляд, вона б виглядала дуже молодою. 10. Якби не слизька дорога, ми б давно уже прибули на місце призначення. 11. Я вже давно міг би заснути, якби не шум цих автомобілів.

Exercise 51. Translate into English.

1. Якби ми не поквапились, ми б не попали на концерт вчасно. 2. Якби ви прибули раніше, вам би дістались кращі місця. 3. Якщо ви не будете працювати більш наполегливо, ви ніколи не досягнете успіху. 4. Якщо погода не покращиться до суботи, їм доведеться залишитись вдома. 5. Якби ми не одержали субсидію, театр вже давно б закрили. 6. Я б не купив цей будинок, якби родичі не позичили мені грошей. 7. Якби ти зі мною не йшов, я також не йшла б на цю вечірку. 8. Якби мені не потрібно було працювати допізна, я б зустрівся з тобою завтра. 9. Якби я не попередив директора про сьогоднішній шаховий турнір, я б зараз не грав з вами, а був би в своєму офісі. 10. Мері не прийшла б на зустріч, якби я не запросив її.

Exercise 52. Translate into English.

1. Якби ти сказав мені про це раніше, я був би зміг тобі допомогти. 2. Нещасного випадку можна було уникнути, якби він був більш уважний. 3. Якби я вмів водити автомобіль, я не потрапив би в біду. 4. Ми могли б зробити це за вас, якби ви нас попросили. 5. Ви могли б зараз бути вільними, якби не промарнували час. 6. Він зміг би змінити щось у своєму житті, якби було бажання. 7. Він міг би знайти нас, якби спробував. 8. Якби я знала, що цей журнал такий цікавий, я могла б передплатити його ще минулого року. 9. Він міг би навіть стати чемпіоном, якби брав участь у змаганнях минулого року.

Exercise 53. Translate into English.

1. На вашому місці я б старався уникати його. 2. Наступного тижня вона б прочитала більшу частину книги. 3. Через кілька років він став би кваліфікованим робітником. 4. На вашому місці я не був би таким відвертим з ним. 5. На вашому місці я б не чекав на нього зараз. Я би

залишив йому записку. 6. Джеку варто займатися спортом. Він не був би таким огрядним. 7. Хороша ідея послати його на море. Це принесло б йому користь. 8. Я би радив вам зупинитися в цьому готелі. 9. Ми б порадили вам скористатись цією ситуацією. 10. Я би радив вам бути чесними з вашими торговими партнерами.

<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/conditional-exercises.html>
<https://wordwall.net/resource/68269541/third-conditional>

§ 3. Expressing wishes with *wish* and *if only*

Exercise 54.

Match the items in column A with those in column B to make complaints using *would/wouldn't*. Then, decide which person from the list is making each complaint.

shopkeeper, businessman, traffic warden, flight attendant, doctor, campsite owner, lifeguard

e.g. 1-e ... 'I wish my staff would get to work on time', says the businessman.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1 I wish my staff ... | a take their medication properly |
| 2 If only drivers ... | b be more polite |
| 3 I wish passengers ... | c not light fires in the forest |
| 4 If only the customers ... | d park illegally |
| 5 I wish campers ... | e get to work on time |
| 6 If only patients ... | f follow the safety regulations |
| 7 I wish bathers ... | g put their luggage in the lockers |

Exercise 55. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

Model: 1. – I wish Paul ...*would tell*... (tell) me what is wrong with him.

– Yes. He seems very upset, doesn't he?

2. – I wish I..... (not/shout) at the children like that.

– Why? They were being very naughty.

3. – I wish you (tidy) your room more often.

– Sorry. I'll try to.

4. – I wish I (practise) harder before the concert.

– I thought you performed very well.

5. – If only Stuart.....(call) me.
– Don't worry, I'm sure he'll phone soon.
6. – I wish I (be) back at school again.
– Those were great days, weren't they?
7. – I wish Mark.....(stop) playing his music so loudly.
– Why don't you ask him to turn it down?
8. – If only I(buy) those shoes we saw today.
– Why not go back and buy them tomorrow?
9. – I wish you(try) harder with your Maths homework.
– Sorry. I find it very difficult.
10. – If only we (go) to France last summer.
– We could go this year if you like.
11. – I wish I (afford) a new i-phone.
– Would you like to borrow some of mine?
12. A: If only it _____ (stop) raining.
B: Yes. Then we could go for a walk.
13. A: Are you going to Joanne's party on Saturday?
B: No. I wish I _____ (go), because I'm sure it will be fun.
14. A: I wish you ____ (help) with the housework more often.
B: What would you like me to do?
15. A: I'm bored. I wish I _____ (arrange) to go out this evening.
B: I'm going to the cinema. Why don't you come, too?

Exercise 56. Look at the pictures and complete the wishes. Also make mixed conditional sentences, as in the example

1		<i>I should have brought my umbrella.</i> <i>I wish I had brought my umbrella. (not / be / so wet)</i> <i>If I had brought my umbrella, I wouldn't be so wet now.</i>
2		<i>I should have booked a room.</i> <i>I wish (have / somewhere to stay)</i>
3		<i>I shouldn't have eaten so much chocolate.</i> <i>I wish (not feel / so ill)</i>
4		<i>I shouldn't have touched the iron.</i> <i>I wish (my hand / not hurt so much)</i>
5		<i>I should have got up earlier.</i> <i>I wish (not be / late now)</i>

<https://learningapps.org/display?v=pmfvadzwn20>

<https://wordwall.net/resource/13342525/i-wishif-only>

Exercise 57. Read the text and complete the sentences below using Type 3 Conditionals, as in the example.

The 'Titanic' was a British luxury passenger liner which sank during its maiden voyage from Southampton to New York in 1912. On 14th April, the 'Titanic' hit an iceberg in the Atlantic Ocean. Distress signals were sent to the 'Californian', a ship 20 miles away, but their radio operator was off duty and the signals were not received. Some of the passengers got into lifeboats, but, although the 'Titanic' was luxurious, it did not have enough lifeboats for all the passengers on board. As a result, the loss of life was great. Many people died because the sea was very cold. Luckily, another ship, the 'Carpathia', rescued some of the passengers. As a result of this disaster, new rules were made to ensure that sea voyages would be safer in future. It is now believed that the 'Titanic' sank so quickly because it was too large.

- 1 If the ship had not hit an iceberg, ...
- 2 If the 'Californian's' radio operator had been on duty,
- 3 If the 'Titanic' had had enough lifeboats,
- 4 If the sea hadn't been so cold,
- 5 If the 'Carpathia' had not arrived,
- 6 If the 'Titanic' had not sunk,
- 7 If the 'Titanic' had not been so big,

[https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_\(ESL\)/Conditionals/I_wish-_If_only_yp1571629vy](https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_(ESL)/Conditionals/I_wish-_If_only_yp1571629vy)

<https://learningapps.org/10724402>

Exercise 58. Open the brackets.

1. I wish I (to be) quite sure that you won't fail me. 2. She wished nobody (to notice) her embarrassment. 3. I wish you (not to talk too loud) in the room. The child is asleep. 4. I wish I (can) go on a trip round the world. 5. I wish you (to stop) talking. I can hardly hear what she is saying. 6. How I wish you (not to interrupt) me all the time. 7. I wish you (can) stay longer. 8. I wish you (to be a success) next time. 9. I wish you (to quit) smoking immediately. 10. They wish they (to win the football match) yesterday.

Exercise 59. Make dialogues by analogy.

Model: (to live in Chernivtsi)

– Does Mike enjoy living in Chernivtsi?

– Not really. He wishes he lived in Kyiv. He was born there.

1. Does Peter enjoy riding a bicycle? (To drive a car) 2. Does Jane enjoy working at school? (to work at a bank) 3. Does Henry enjoy being a teacher? (to be a doctor) 4. Does Edvard enjoy living in the countryside? (to live in the city) 5. Does your son enjoy working here? (to work in some place else) 6. Does Richard enjoy being single? (to be married) 7. Does Mrs. Smith enjoy teaching math? (to teach English). 8. Do they enjoy having two part-time jobs? (to have one good full-time and well-paid job) 9. Does Ann enjoy studying German? (to study English) 10. Does Mary enjoy working in the footwear shop? (to sell ready-made clothes)

Exercise 60. Say that your friend will regret what he did.

Model A: to go on a journey - *You'll wish you had gone on a journey*

Model B: to refuse to go on a journey - *You'll wish you **hadn't refused** to go on a journey*

Prompts: to spend so much money, to save money; to ring her up, to hurt her feelings; to disobey him, to obey him; to tell the truth, to tell a lie; to buy the house, to sell the house; to lend him money, to borrow money from him; to ask for advice, to follow his advice.

Exercise 61. Say that you share your friend's opinion.

Model: - *John is sorry he didn't come to our party last Sunday.*

- *You are quite right. John wishes he **had come** to our party last Sunday.*

1. Mary is sorry she didn't come to the rehearsal yesterday. 2. Susan is sorry she cancelled the appointment on Saturday. 3. Mary is sorry she didn't invite Mike to her birthday party. 4. Margaret is sorry she was late for the party. 5. I am sorry I didn't follow my teacher's advice. 6. My friend is sorry he didn't wait for me. 7. Philip is sorry he refused Jan's invitation to her birthday party. 8. Philip is sorry he didn't e-mail his friend. 9. Ernest is sorry he didn't help aunt Cecily. 10. Ann is sorry she didn't obey her parents that evening.

Exercise 62. Change the following sentences, using "I wish..."

1. It's a pity you are not with us these days. 2. My friend regrets not having entered university. 3. He was sorry not to have enough time to finish his test paper. 4. We would like to reach home before tea-time. 5. I'm sorry I made you upset by telling you this news. 6. What a pity you don't know enough physics. 7. Unfortunately they won't return before Christmas. 8. The student was sorry he had not studied the material better and had shown such a poor knowledge in the examination. 9. It's a pity that you didn't send for us last night.

Exercise 63. Fill the gaps choosing the correct alternative from the brackets:

1. I wish you ... this book (read, had read). I am sure you would have liked it. 2. I wish you ... earlier (came, had come). We would have gone to the museum together. 3. I wish you ... time to write to your friend (had, had had). Now you would be able to answer all the questions. 4. I wish she ... us about the day of her arrival (informed, had informed). We would have met her at the station. 5. I wish all of you ... regularly (work, worked). You would get better knowledge and your speech would be more fluent. 6. I wish you ... N (saw, had seen). He would have told you many interesting things. 7. I wish you ... a

ticket for a plane (bought, had bought). We would go there together. 8. I wish you ... with me yesterday (spoke, had spoken). I would have told you some facts and you would not feel ill at ease now.

<https://learningapps.org/7599290>

Exercise 64. Complete the following sentences using *would*.

For example:

1. They wished the sun _____. (to shine). They wished the sun would shine.

2. Does she wish it _____? (to snow). Does she wish it would snow?

3. You will wish the bell _____. (to ring). You will wish the bell would ring.

1. They wished she _____ the arrangements. (to make) 2. He will wish you _____ him. (to help) 3. She wishes the mail _____. (to come) 4. We wished they _____. (to hurry) 5. You will wish the door _____. (to open) 6. They wish we _____ for them. (to wait) 7. I wish you _____ to me. (to write) 8. Will she wish you _____ her? (to join)

Exercise 65. Paying attention to the underlined adverbs indicating time, complete each of the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. I wish he _____ here now. (to be) 2. I wish that you _____ here yesterday. (to be) 3. We wish you _____ tomorrow. (to come) 4. You will wish you _____ earlier. (to leave) 5. They wished he _____ with them the next day. (to come) 6. We wish you _____ yesterday. (to arrive) 7. I wish that he _____ us next year. (to visit) 8. She wishes that she _____ at home now. (to be) 9. You wish that he _____ you last week. (to help) 10. He will always wish he _____ rich. (to be) 11. The boy wished that Mary _____ the competition the next day. (to win) 12. She will wish she _____ the arrangements earlier. (to make) 13. I wish the weather _____ warmer now. (to be) 14. We always wished we _____ fluent in other languages. (to be) 15. They wish he _____ them next week. (to telephone) 16. They wished they _____ not _____ to come to the appointment last Saturday. (to forget) 17. We wish it _____ yesterday. (to snow) 18. She wished she _____ not _____ the window. (to keep open). She caught a cold. 19. I wished I _____ the unpleasant news yesterday. (not to hear) 20. You wish you _____ what to do now. (to know).

Exercise 66. Put the verb in the correct form.

1. I feel sick. I wish (*I, not, eat*) ... so much cake.
2. I'm fed up with this rain. I wish (*it, stop*) ... raining.
3. It's a difficult question. I wish (*I, know*) ... the answer.
4. I should have listened to you. I wish (*I, take*) ... your advice.
5. I wish (*Katy, be*) ... here. She'd be able to help us.
6. Aren't they ready yet? I wish (*they, hurry up*) ...

7. It would be nice to stay here. I wish (*we, not, have*) ... to go now.

Exercise 67. Put the verb in the correct form.

1. When we were in Madrid last year, we didn't have time to see all the things we wanted to see. I wish (*we, have*) ... more time.
2. It's freezing today. I wish (*it, not, be*) ... so cold. I hate cold weather.
3. What's her name again? I wish (*I, can*) ... remember her name.
4. What I said was stupid. I wish (*I, not, say*) ... anything.
5. (*in a car*) You're driving too fast. I wish (*you, slow down*) ... a bit.
6. It was a terrible film. I wish (*we, not, go*) ... to see it.
7. You're always tired. I wish (*you, not, go*) ... to bed so late.

Exercise 68. Open the brackets using *wish*....

1. I wish I (*to know*) ... German.
 2. I wish I (*not to drink*) ... so much coffee in the evening: I couldn't sleep half the night.
 3. I wish you (*to read*) ... more in future.
 4. I wish I never (*to suggest*) ... this idea.
 5. I wish I (*to be*) ... at yesterday's party: it must have been very funny.
 6. I wish we (*to meet*) ... again next summer.
 7. Don't you wish you (*to see*) ... that performance before?
 8. They wished they (*not to see*) ... this horrible scene again.
 9. The unfortunate pupil wished he (*not to forget*) ... to learn the rule.
 10. I wish I (*to have*) ... a season ticket to the Philharmonic next winter.
 11. I wish I (*to consult*) ... the teacher when I first felt that mathematics was too difficult for me.
 12. I love sunny weather. I wish it (*to be*) ... warm and fine all year round.
 13. I wish I (*not to lend*) ... Pete my watch: he has broken it.
 14. I wish you (*to send*) ... word as soon as you arrive.
 15. I wish I (*not to have*) ... to do my homework every day.
 16. I wish you (*to go*) ... skiing with me yesterday: I had such a good time!
- <https://learningapps.org/display?v=pmfvadzwn20>

Exercise 69. Paraphrase the following sentences to express wish or regret.

1. We were very disappointed that she had failed her entrance exams.
2. What a pity you cannot stay longer!
3. It's a pity we shan't be able to get out of these difficulties ourselves.
4. As nobody told him anything about this affair, he wasn't involved in it.
5. You shouldn't have left your pretty girl alone in that strange town.
6. She just sits on the bench doing nothing.
7. I didn't know how important it was.
8. She didn't take any advice and failed.
- 9.

Nobody advised her how to get in touch with the boss. 10. I wasn't present at the meeting yesterday. 11. What a pity! I missed such a wonderful chance yesterday. 12. I'm sorry to say that he does not keep his word. 13. It's a pity you couldn't talk him into giving up the foolish idea. 14. It would be nice if he agreed to deliver a lecture on Modern Literature.

Exercise 70. Translate into English:

1. Хоч би вчитель не задав мені це питання на іспиті. 2. Прикро, що мені ніхто не сказав про сьогоднішню зустріч з президентом. 3. Якби тільки Джон знав тоді відповідь на це просте питання. 4. Прикро, що наші родичі не зустріли нас на вокзалі. 5. Якби ви хоч на хвилину перестали скаржитись на все й усіх! 6. Якби тільки-но ви кинули курити. 7. Прикро, що в тебе немає комп'ютера. 8. Якби тільки завтра потеплішало. 9. От якби ви перестали сваритись зі своїми сусідами. 10. Якби він тільки прийшов і допоміг мені. 11. Прикро, що ви не попередили мене раніше про бажання звільнитися. Зараз уже пізно. 12. Як би мені хотілось, щоб ви змінили ваше ставлення до підлеглих! 13. Прикро, що Том зараз не з нами. 14. Як хочеться, щоб ваша команда виграла цей матч. 15. Прикро, що в мене немає автівки.

Exercise 71. Show that you are sorry the action took place or didn't take place in the past:

1. He couldn't attend the lecture. He was ill. 2. What a pity! You have lost the football match. 3. He lost all the documents on his property. He couldn't do anything. 4. My friend missed the train. 5. My car was not in good condition. 6. He could not inform them about the accident. 7. I was not able to warn her about the forthcoming danger. 8. We found no taxi. 9. I could not help her. 10. I forgot to put down my homework in English.

Exercise 72. Translate into English.

1. На мить я пошкодував, що не запросив його. 2. Мені б хотілося, щоб ви продовжували свою роботу замість того, щоб переривати мене весь цей час. 3. Як він хотів, щоб вони дали йому можливість спокійно пообідати! 4. Вона майже пошкодувала, що запросила їх на вечірку. 5. Ви одержали мого листа? – Так, краще б ви мені його не писали. 6. Шкода, що він задав мені те питання. 7. Мені б хотілося, щоб він не повадився зі мною, як з дитиною. 8. Він стояв на розі вулиці, ніби він щось забув. Шкода, що я не заговорив до того чоловіка. Шкода, що я не задав йому питання, як він дійшов до того, що став безхатьком. 9. Шкода, що ви запросили Джона на вечірку. Він все зіпсував. 10. Прикро, що я так грубо повівся з Томом. 11. Джон пошкодував, що він продав свого велосипеда. 12. Якби він припинив курити! Я ледве дышаю. 13. Вона

жалкує, що їх немає на вечірці. 14. Шкода, що я не навчився грати на скрипці ще в школі. 15. Якби ви звернулись до мене раніше! Я б міг вам допомогти. 16. Як би мені хотілося скористатися вашою порадою, але це неможливо. 17. Якби вона змогла скоріше пережити всі невдачі! 18. Шкода, що ви образились. Він не мав на увазі завдати вам болю. 19. Вони пошкодували, що не склали нам компанію. 20. Вона пошкодувала, що пішла на цю зустріч, коли зрозуміла мету запрошення.

§ 4. Expressing wishes with *It's (high) time, It's about time*

Exercise 73. Change the sentences according to the model.

Model: It's time for us to go home. – It's high / about time (that) we went home.

1. It's time for the plane to take off. 2. It's time for us to feed the pigs. 3. It's time for him to do his homework. 4. It's time for the farmers to gather the harvest. 5. It's time for birds to fly to the South. 6. It's time for the professor to start the lecture. 7. It's time for you to pay me back. 8. It's time for him to stop chatting on the telephone. 9. It's time for Jane to write a letter to her friends. 10. It's time for the children to go for a walk.

Exercise 74. Supply a correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. It's time you (to do) your lessons. 2. Isn't it high time your son (to stop) idling? 3. It's time she (to go) home. It's too late. 4. Look! They are still playing. Isn't it time they (to start) working? 5. It's about time he (to take) a decision on this matter. 6. It's time for you (to solve) the problem. 7. Dinner is ready. It's time we (to sit down) to table. 8. We've packed all the things. It's time (to take) a taxi. 9. It's time for the second course (to serve). 10. It's time we (to take) some preventive measures. 11. It's time for us (to repair) the house. 12. It's time for her (to tidy up) the room. 13. It's time he (to get) his suit cleaned. 14. It's time for you (to speak) English fluently. 15. It's high time the lesson (to begin), but the teacher has not come yet.

Exercise 75. Paraphrase the sentences using *it is (about, high) time*:

1. You must begin reading books in the original. 2. You should start working immediately. 3. You don't realize the importance of the talks. 4. Why can't you translate such simple things into English yet? 5. Don't you think that the team should start training? 6. Stop making noise! Everybody is annoyed. 7. It's 10 o'clock. You must be already in bed. 8. Don't you know such simple things yet? 9. It's one o'clock. Let's go and have dinner. 10. It's getting dark. We should go home.

Exercise 76. Translate into English using *it is (about, high) time*:

1. Час вам пояснити, що ви маєте робити. 2. Тобі не здається, що нам час збирати речі? 3. Йому час подумати про своє особисте життя. 4. Час повернутися до гостей і представити вас. 5. Давно настав час його провчити. Він діє мені на нерви. 6. Вам час мати почуття відповідальності. 7. Час припинити цю марну суперечку. 8. Йому час самостійно заробляти на життя. Адже він не дитина. 9. Прийшов час відмовитися від думки бачитися з ним. Він не та людина, з якою можна мати справу. 10. Мені час покласти край його стражданням. Я повинна розповісти всю правду. 11. Дітям вже давно час вивчати математику. 12. Учням час писати контрольну з англійської мови. 12. Ваш будинок старий. Вже давно прийшов час його відремонтувати. 13. Ти вже давно мав дати їй відповідь щодо цієї важливої справи. 14. Чи не час вам зайнятися цією доленосною справою? 15. Я думаю, що вам давно належало поміняти автомобіль.

§ 5. *Had Better / Best*

Exercise 77. Comment on the following sentences and translate them into Ukrainian.

1. It's going to rain. *You'd better stay home.* 2. You look tired. *You'd better have a rest.* 3. We *had better hurry up.* We may miss the train. 4. *You'd better call the doctor immediately.* 5. *She'd better not come here again.* 6. *I'd better do my homework now.* I may not have time later. 7. *You'd better consider it thoroughly before you take a final decision.* 8. *You'd better not think too long.* I can change my mind. 9. Tom *had better not swim in this whirlpool.* It's dangerous. 10. *I'd better get up earlier;* otherwise I may be dismissed from my work.

Exercise 78. Change the sentences according to the model.

Model: I advise you to phone him now. – *You'd better phone him now.*

1. I advise you not to work on the computer too much. It's bad for your eyes. 2. I warn you not to be late. 3. It would be best for you to keep diet. 4. It would be good for you to take pain-relief pills now. 5. It would be wise of you not to miss English lessons. 6. It would be unwise of them to give up gymnastics. 7. I advise you to give up smoking immediately. 8. I warn you not to fight in class again. 9. I think it would be better for us to move to another flat. This one is too small. 10. It would be better for you to consult a doctor. 11. Don't sign any papers until you have seen and read them.

Exercise 79. Make a choice between *had better* and *should*:

1. I've got a terrible cold. - You ... not go to work then. 2. There is a speed limit. You ... not drive so fast. 3. Thank you for coming to see us. You ... come more often. 4. She'll be offended if we don't invite her. You ... invite her too. 5. Drivers ... wear seat belts. 6. The road is dangerous. You ... wear your seat belts. 7. You ... not eat this salad. It's not fresh. 8. You ... eat more vegetables if you want to be young. 9. You ... not buy these vegetables. They don't look fresh.

Exercise 80. Translate into English.

1. Їм слід посадити більше кущів смородини в саду. 2. Вам слід би вивчити ще одну іноземну мову. 3. Я краще куплю побільше поштових марок, щоб не ходити кожного разу на пошту. 4. Вам краще не наполягати на вашій пропозиції. Її ніхто не прийме. 5. Дітям краще не дивитись телепередачі надто довго. Це шкідливо позначиться на їх здоров'ї. 6. Їм би краще дослухатись вашої поради. У вас розумний підхід до вирішення цього питання. 7. Людям слід би краще дбати про тварин та рослин, які вимирають. 8. Нам не слід було б забруднювати навколишнє середовище. 9. Вам би краще взятися за справу негайно, щоб закінчити ремонт до початку навчального року.

<https://test-english.com/grammar-points/b1/had-better-its-time/>

§ 6. WOULD RATHER / SOONER.

Exercise 81. Translate the following into Ukrainian.

1. I'd rather go to the theatre than to the cinema. 2. - Would you rather drink beer or wine with the curry? - I'd rather drink beer. 3. They'd rather have the strawberries by themselves, but I'd prefer to have them with cream. 4. I would rather not go to the opera tonight. 5. Where would you rather sleep? 6. I'd rather we had never met. 7. The weather was nasty. We'd rather not have gone hiking. 8. Would you rather have fish or meat for dinner today? 9. I'd rather pay in cash than by credit card for the dress. 10. I'd rather read the Guardian than the Time magazine. 11. I'd rather Sam had not taken his father's car yesterday. 12. I would rather you came to me tomorrow. 13. He would rather I did not go out. 14. I would rather you got in touch with our business partners. 15. I would rather you were more reserved.

Exercise 82. Translate into English.

1. Я б волів відповідати першим. 2. Ви б хотіли розказати їй правду? 3. Я б охоче залишилась вдома в таку погоду. 4. Що б ви хотіли на обід? 5. Вона швидше б посадила тут квіти, а не овочі. 6. Підеш з нами в кіно? Ні, я б радше пішов до театру. 7. Вона б воліла піти до ресторану, ніж готувати вдома. 8. Він волів б скоріше померти, ніж відмовитись від цієї ідеї. 9. Де б ви скоріше зупинились, у свого друга чи в готелі? 10. Я б скорше пішов гуляти, ніж вчити правила вживання умовного способу. 11. Я б не волів бути на її місці. 12. Я за те, щоб Катя залишилася з нами сьогодні. 13. Краще б я не ходив на цей концерт. Він був нецікавим. 14. Я за те, щоб він нікуди не їздив вчора. 15. Що б ти хотів, щоб я був написав йому? 16. Краще б я не викликав поліцію. Та тепер вже пізно.

Exercise 83. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. A: I'm going out in a minute.
B: So am I, so you'd better (take) your keys with you.
2. A: Do you watch much television?
B: No. I prefer (read) books to (watch) ... television.
3. A: I didn't enjoy the concert much.
B: Nor did I! I would rather they(play) more modern music.
4. A: Shall we go to that new restaurant this evening? Good idea.
B: We had better (book) a table.
5. A: Shall I tidy your bedroom for you?
B: I'd rather you (not/tidy) it. I'll do it later.
6. A: Shall we go for a walk this afternoon?
B: No. I would prefer ____ (stay) here and read a book.
7. A: My brother prefers _____ (play) games to ____ (do) his homework.
B: So does mine.
8. A: Did you enjoy the play last night?
B: No. I'd rather _____ (go) to the cinema.
9. A: I'd rather you _____ (not/make) so much noise.
B: Sorry. I'll try to be quiet.
10. - You had better ____ (work) hard at your new job.
- I will. I want to make a good impression.

- 11 A: Paul has bought Tania a present.
B: Yes, but we'd better (not/mention) it. It might be a surprise.
- 12 A: Did you enjoy the party last night?
B: Yes, but I would rather we (stay) a little longer.
- 13 A: Shall we spend the evening together?
B: Well, actually, I'd prefer (spend) some time alone.
- 14 A: That meal was terrible. I'd rather (eat) at home.
B: It was very expensive, too.
- 15 A: It's the company's office party tomorrow.
B: Yes. To be honest, I'd rather (not/go).

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/search.asp?content=would+rather>

<https://test-english.com/grammar-points/b1-b2/would-rather-would-prefer/>

<https://test-english.com/grammar-points/b2/unreal-uses-past-tenses/>

§ 7. ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF PURPOSE

Exercise 84. Analyze the following sentences and translate them into Ukrainian.

1. I asked him to stop the car, so that I could get out. 2. She turned away, lest anyone should see she had been crying. 3. Speak a bit slower, so that I can understand what you are driving at. 4. The gates are never locked in order that the children may come and go whenever they like. 5. She spoke in a whisper, lest anybody should overhear them. 6. I gave him the address, so that he could find the house easily. 7. Please, explain the rule to me, lest I should be mistaken. 8. We brought some blankets so that we could keep warm. 9. Read your text silently so that you may not disturb the others. 10. Put on your coat so that you may not catch a cold. 11. We shall be looking for you in case you lose your way. 12. Their parents took some cakes in case their children were hungry. 13. I recorded the program in case you missed it. 14. I gave him a very famous book in case he wanted to read it.

Exercise 85. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. The girl was talking in a low voice lest somebody should overhear her.
2. Jack was afraid to turn back lest he should see something that might frighten

him. 3. The two students were talking in undertones lest the teacher should overhear what they were saying. 2. Lest you should think I am telling you a lie, I have brought two witnesses with me. 3. I advised them to hire a taxi lest they should miss the train. 4. I kept my little puppy at home lest it should get into trouble. 5. I had to put everything in writing lest they should understand me incorrectly. 6. The teacher spoke slowly lest we should miss some important information. 7. She chose to tell him the truth lest he should be informed about it by someone else. 8. She closed the window lest she should catch a cold. 9. He gave us a detailed map of the area lest we should lose our way. 10. He turned his head away lest he should see her cry. 11. We're going to proofread this twice lest we make errors that hurt our credibility. 12. He was seized with alarm lest something should have happened to the child while he was reading the letter. 13. It was common sense: never piss off the woman who could see the future, lest she alter it and make your life hell. 14. He closed his eyes lest he see her face.

Exercise 86. Underline the correct word.

It was three o'clock on Saturday afternoon and Ben was in the park. He had taken his sister, Katy, with him 1) so that/ for she could play on the swings. While they were playing, Ben noticed that a small bird was sitting near a tree. He walked towards it 2) in order to/ so that have a closer look. He walked slowly and quietly 3) not to / so as not to frighten it. The bird had a broken wing, so Ben and Katy went home and got a box 4) for/ to carry it in.

When they had put it in the box, they took it to the vet 5) to / for treatment. The vet was very gentle 6) in order to/ so that he wouldn't hurt it. The bird recovered a few weeks later and the vet released it in the park again.

Exercise 87. Join the sentences using the word (s) in brackets.

1. He got the car out of the garage. He wanted to wash it. (so that)
2. I always lock the doors and windows. I don't want to be burgled. (avoid)
3. The doctor examined the patient. He wanted to find out what was wrong with him. (so as to)
4. I've taken out a loan. I want to buy a car. (to)
5. We'll take some food with us. We might get hungry. (in case)
6. She is studying medicine. She wants to become a doctor. (so that)
7. He put his keys in his briefcase. He didn't want to lose them. (in order not to)
8. They will take some magazines with them. They may get bored. (in case)
9. She set her alarm clock. She didn't want to oversleep. (so that)

10. We put the letters on the table. We didn't want to forget to post them. (so as not to)

Exercise 88. Complete each sentence with two to five words, including the word in bold.

- 1 We took a taxi. We didn't want to be late.
not We took a taxi be late.
- 2 Tony is employing more staff. He wants to expand his business.
that Tony is employing more staff his business.
- 3 Take your mobile phone. It is possible that someone may call you.
case Take your mobile phone you.
- 4 We use a microwave to cook food quickly.
for We use a microwave food quickly.
- 5 We took a camera. We wanted to take some photographs.
that We took a camera some photographs.
- 6 She applied sunscreen. She didn't want to get sunburnt.
not She applied sunscreen sunburnt.
- 7 I did my homework. I didn't want the teacher to be angry with me.
that I did my homework not be angry with me.
- 8 Mark called John. He wanted to ask him for some advice.
to Mark called John for some advice.
- 9 He checked his answering machine. There may have been a message for him.
case He checked his answering machine message for him.
- 10 She put her jewellery in the hotel safe. She didn't want it to get stolen.
prevent She put her jewellery in the hotel safe stolen.

Exercise 89. Replace the infinitive in brackets by the correct verb forms.

1. I tell you this so that you (to understand) that I was right. 2. She left the lamp on the window-sill, so that he (to see) it from afar. 3. She gave him the magazine so that he (to have) something to read on the journey. 4. I gave him the toy to play with so that he (to be) quiet. 5. I went there yesterday so that I (to see) it myself. 6. He told me the whole story so that I (to explain) to you what has happened. 7. He adjusted the lamp so that he (to see) in shadow. 8. He kept watching the large mirror, which faced the entrance so that he (to see) her the moment she entered. 9. She wound the scarf around her throat so that the damp October wind (not to get) at it. 10. The hunters stood there motionless in order that they (not to frighten) the deer away. 11. Bring him in

at once so that I (to see) my only daughter's son at last. 12. She is hurrying to the university now in order that she (not to be late) for classes. 13. I'll ask him to take you to the station in his car so that you (not to have) to walk all the way. 14. Copy out the examples and study them thoroughly so that you (not to make) mistakes in your rendering. 15. Peter, you must go to bed earlier tonight, so that you (not to be late) for school tomorrow. 16. He told me the truth, so that I (to know) what measures to take. 17. I left a message for him, lest he (to forget) about our appointment. 18. She kept her head averted, so that we (not to see) she had been crying. 19. She spoke in a low voice, so that the baby (not to wake up). 20. Keep the matches away from the child, lest he (to play) with them. 21. You'd better hurry, lest you (to miss) the train. 22. He gave her another glance from the corner of his eye, so that she (not to see) he was looking at her. 23. I like to know what new books are being published, so that I (to ask) for them in the library. 24. The boy went over to his mother and leaned over her, so that he (to speak) into her ear. 25. Close the window, lest the child (to catch) a cold. 26. Don't let the baby play with the cup so that he (not to break) it.

Exercise 90. Make up sentences according to the model.

Model: to leave a message for your brother (to worry):

Why do you want to leave a message for your brother? – I want to leave a message for my brother *lest* he (*should*) worry.

Prompts: to be in a hurry (to miss the 10 o'clock train, to pack your things now, to leave anything), to look through the pupils' tests so thoroughly (to miss mistakes), to go for a walk so late (to have a sleepless night), to be going to take a taxi (to be late) for my friend's birthday party, to ask her to your place (to feel lonely), to open the window (to be stuffy in the room), to close the door (to overhear what we are saying), to accompany them (to lose their way), to ring him up (to forget about the appointment).

Exercise 91. Change the Infinitive phrases and the Infinitive of purpose into clauses of purpose.

1. He left the book on the table *for me to see*.

He left the book on the table, *so that I could see it*.

2. I've taken some books *to read on the train*.

I've taken some books, *so that I can read them on the train*.

3. She spoke in a whisper *so as not to wake him up*.

She spoke in a whisper, *lest she (should) wake him up*.

1. I'm telling this for you to understand everything. 2. He kept the gate closed for the pigs not to get into the garden. 3. She rang off for her mother not to know who she had been talking to. 4. He spoke loudly and clearly for everybody to hear. 5. I went there yesterday to see everything myself. 6. You should wear warm clothes in winter so as not to catch a cold. 7. Buses stop at different places for the passengers to get on and out wherever they want. 8. He ran fast to catch the bus. 9. You should work hard to get promotion.

Exercise 92. Answer the following questions. Each answer must contain a clause of purpose.

1. What do you do when it is frosty in order that you may not catch cold? 2. Why do they put the sign "On sale" in shops at the end of a month? 3. Why do we often take a taxi when we have little time left? 4. Why are you telling me all this nonsense? 5. Why do you take sleeping pills? 6. Why do your friends learn English? 7. Why is the teacher speaking so slowly? 8. Why have you shut the window? 9. Why do you always wear a scarf round your neck? 10. Why did you give the children those toys? 11. Why did the sick man go to the seaside? 12. Why does he work so hard? 13. Why do ships carry lifeboats? 14. Why should cars not travel fast along busy streets? 15. Why did he have to take exercises? 16. Why do businessmen advertise their goods? 17. Why do some people wear spectacles? 18. Why did you go to bed so early last night? 19. Why should students work hard every day? 20. Why did the doctor examine you so carefully?

Exercise 93. Translate into English.

1. Ви повинні бути дуже уважні, щоб не припуститися помилок. 2. Я залишу для нього повідомлення, щоб він не забув про нашу конференцію. 3. Я намагаюся не перебувати на сонці, щоб не мати проблем з серцем. 4. Не купляйте мені морозива, щоб я не захворів. 5. Зачиніть вікно, щоб діти не сиділи на протязі. 6. Ми виїхали рано вранці, щоб доїхати до порту до темряви. 7. Заберіть дитину з драбини, щоб вона не впала і не травмувалася. 8. Покладіть книжку в сумку, щоб ви її не загубили. 9. Давайте візьмемо носильника, щоб ми не несли такі важкі валізи самі. 10. Покажи гостю його кімнату, щоб він міг відпочити. 11. Учитель знову пояснив правило, щоб учні добре його зрозуміли. 12. Він прикинувся, що говорить з кимось, щоб я йому не заважав. 13. Я залишу лист на столі, щоб він одразу його побачив. 14. Якщо затримаєшся на роботі допізна, подзвони, щоб я не хвилювався. 15. Ми були змушені взяти таксі, щоб не спізнитися на поїзд. 16. Будь ласка, говори

повільніше, щоб я міг зрозуміти, що ти говориш. 17. Перед тим як піти, подзвони, щоб я могла знати, коли на тебе чекати. 18. Ми вирішили подорожувати на машині, щоб побачити якомога більше. 19. У випадку, якщо ви не зможете перекласти ці вірші, дайте мені знати. 20. На випадок, якщо вам потрібні будуть гроші купити квартиру, зверніться до банку.

<https://wordwall.net/resource/56048680/infinite-of-purpose>

<https://wordwall.net/uk/resource/34035118/clauses-of-purpose>

<https://wordwall.net/resource/33485895/clauses-of-contrast-purpose>

<https://wordwall.net/uk/resource/17646292/upper-clauses-of-contrast-and-purpose>

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/zj224686gs>

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/yv1254916qx>

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/zt1261394rj>

§ 8. ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF CONCESSION = *contrast clauses*

Exercise 94. Choose the correct answer.

- 1 ...A... the heavy snow, we managed to get to the office.
A In spite of **B** However **C** While
- 2 needing a rest, the team continued to work.
A In spite **B** Despite **C** Although
- 3 I like peaches. I don't like bananas,
A whereas **B** on the other hand **C** though
- 4 The film was good, it was also very frightening.
A despite **B** but **C** in spite
- 5 Paul drives a car, Charles rides a motorbike.
A whereas **B** even though **C** despite
- 6 she isn't fond of classical music, she went to the concert.
A However **B** Even though **C** While
- 7 being hungry, Sally didn't eat anything.
A However **B** Yet **C** In spite of
- 8 The alarm went off, he didn't wake up.
A whereas **B** yet **C** while
- 9 we left the house early, we still missed the bus.
A Although **B** Despite **C** In spite of
- 10 He wasn't wearing a coat, it was very cold.
A whereas **B** even though **C** despite

Exercise 95. Complete the sentences.

- 1 In spite of the rain, the football match took place.
Although ...
...
- 2 Even though we were late, we stopped to have something to eat.
Despite
- 3 Even though they are good friends, they argue a lot.
In spite
- 4 In spite of having a lot of money, they are very mean.
Although
- 5 In spite of winning the competition, he wasn't satisfied.
Even though
- 6 Even though he woke up early, he was late for his appointment.
Despite

Exercise 96. Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

- 1 I live in London. Sarah lives in Manchester. (**while**)
...
- 2 We went to the party. We were very tired. (**though**)
.....
- 3 She doesn't earn much money. She works very hard.
(**in spite of**)
.....

- 4 He was ill. He went to work. **(despite)**
.....
- 5 This appliance is very expensive. It is impractical. **(yet)**
.....
- 6 The teacher explained the question in detail. I didn't understand it. **(still)**
.....
- 7 I drank a bottle of water. I was still thirsty. **(even though)**
.....
- 8 The film was boring. We continued to watch it. **(in spite of)**
.....
- 9 David can't play football. He is good at basketball. **(on the other hand)**
.....
- 10 It was very late. The guests didn't leave. **(nevertheless)**
.....
- 11 Lisa went shopping. She didn't buy anything. **(but)**
.....
- 12 The boy fell off his bicycle. He wasn't hurt. **(however)**
.....
- 13 He was tired. He couldn't sleep. **(although)**
.....
- 14 Brian is good at Maths. His sister is good at Science. **(whereas)**
.....
- 15 Janet is clever. She finds some subjects difficult. **(still)**
.....
- 16 He is rich. He is not happy. **(despite)**
.....

Exercise 97. Rephrase the sentences using the words in brackets, as in the example

- 1 Dennis is tired. He doesn't want to go to bed. (**although, despite**)
- 2 It was a lovely day. They stayed inside. (**however, in spite of**)
- 3 Martin is a good cook. He rarely cooks for his friends. (**still, though**)
- 4 The house is in bad condition. They paid a lot of money for it. (**even though, nevertheless**)
- 5 The lecture was very important. Few students attended. (**despite, yet**)
- 6 There wasn't much food in the fridge. We managed to make a meal. (**although, however**)
- 7 She hadn't slept well. She looked fresh and lively. (**still, in spite of**)
- 8 His parents are very rich. He never asks them for money. (**nevertheless, yet**)
- 9 I had seen the film before. I enjoyed watching it again. (**though, despite**)
- 10 Celine Dion is my favourite singer. I haven't been to any of her concerts. (**even though, however**)

<https://test-english.com/grammar-points/b1-b2/clauses-contrast-purpose/>

Exercise 98. Use the verb in brackets in the correct form. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. I am prepared to listen to all your objections, however unreasonable they ... (to be). 2. Doctors say that nowadays very few people are perfectly well, although they ... they are (to imagine). 3. Whatever you ... once ..., today you are a student and you are to obey the orders issued by the University administration. (to be). 4. It was plain that however hardworking and perseverant John ..., however desperately hard and intelligently he ... , he would never get promotion (to be, to work). 5. He had to admit to himself that whatever her faults ..., she was the right sort of a girl to take to a restaurant (to be). 6. Though you ... towns, villages, you cannot conquer a nation (to occupy). 7. The poor little woman will stand up for this man, whatever he ...

(to be). 8. Your father tells me you think highly of his accomplishments whatever they ... (to be). 9. Later that evening, he got still another confirmation that he must be on the right track no matter what anyone else ... (to say). 10. Whatever Rose ..., she is not now a responsible scholar (to be). 11. Even if I ... you, I know you won't believe (to tell). 12. Even if I ... to prevent you from making these mistakes, I would not do it (to want). Happen what may! 13. Even if he ... present here, even then he would only be a suspect, not an accused (to be). 14. Even though he ... the rule twice, he could not avoid making mistakes (to read). 15. *Even though he ... his foot, he continued to move forward (to hurt).*

16. No matter what you ____ (say)

No matter what you ____ (do)

Wherever you ____ (go)

My heart will follow you.

17. Some things, however, are true no matter how hard you ... to block them out, and a lie is always a lie, no matter how prettily it ... told (to try, to tell).

18. However hard he ... to fulfill the task the result was deplorable (try). 19. Whomever a person may ... or may ... to or even whatever he may ... in the past should have no bearing on whether or not he committed the crime for which he is now charged (to know, to speak, to do). 20. The Church sees everything with tolerance and seeks to help each person, *whatever he may...* , however sinful he may ... (to do, to be) . 20. No matter how hard you ... , how much you ... or how much you ..., the drug addicts continue to use drugs (to try, to give, to care).

Exercise 99. Translate into English.

1. Я хочу, щоб ви знали, що б не трапилось, я залишусь з вами. 2. Я готовий до всього, що б не сталося. 3. Хоча він і кохає її палко, але схоже на те, що знайдуться інші люди, які не дозволять їм одружитися 4. Як би ти не старався, ти не зможеш зупинити мене. 5. Як би ти не почувався, піднімайся, одягайся й іди на роботу 6. *Які б непорозуміння чи труднощі не виникали, він і його побратими неодмінно їх подолають* 7. Хоча ви й намагалися завантажити файл, жодного файлу не було одержано. 8. Які б проблеми не існували, ми радімо вам не здаватися. 9. З якими б людьми ти не зустрівся, будь до них толерантним. 10. Хоча ви можете й не сидіти в затінку, посадіть дерево для тих, хто буде. 11. Хоча ви можете й бути праві певною мірою, але все ж це питання мусить бути вирішено спільно з іншою стороною конфлікту. 12. Ким би він був чи не був – все це відносно, коли він вже в моїх руках (*once I get my hands on him*). 13. Яку б наукову роботу він не провів за останнє десятиліття, він ніде не

оприлюднював її результати. 14. Я підтримую людину з найкращими намірами, хто б вона не була. 15. Не вір людям, які лестять, хто б вони не були. 16. Кого б людина не знала, чи з ким би не говорила, чи навіть, що б не зробила в минулому, не має відношення до того, чи вона скоїла чи не скоїла злочин, в якому її звинувачують.

Exercise 100. Use the verb in brackets in the correct form. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Whenever you ... (go), whatever you ... (do), I will be right here waiting for you. 2. Whenever you ... me, whenever you ... me, you know you can call me, I'll be there shortly (need, to want) 3. Whenever you ... I will be waiting for you (come). 4. Wherever you ..., lift up your hand for me (be). 4. Kelley is a leader, wherever he ... (to go). 5. May the peace of the Lord Christ go with you: wherever he ... send you (to send). 6. He was determined to answer truthfully any question that was asked, wherever it ... (to lead). 7. I will follow him, follow him wherever he ... (go). 8. Whenever I ... (get) an idea for a story, I jot it down in a notebook.

Exercise 101. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. *Куди б ви не вирушили в цей день – скрізь знайдеться що-небудь захоплююче.* 2. *Перш за все, куди б ви не їхали — до сусідньої області чи за кордон, треба вірно обирати туроператора.* 3. *Куди б ви не відправилися: до ваших друзів, нічний клуб або ресторан, вам доведеться із Попелюшки стати Принцесою.* 4. *Куди б він не приїжджав, йому одразу вдавалося знайти хороших друзів.* 5. *Пам'ятайте! Куди б ви не пішли і де б не перебували, ви можете опинитись у екстремальних умовах.* 6. *Як би ми не були зайняті, завжди знайдеться час для розваг.* 7. *Звідки б він не був родом, Джон дуже кмітливий.* 12. *Звідки б він не приїжджав, він завжди привозить мені сувеніри.* 8. *Всюди, де б ви не працювали, вас будуть оточувати люди, з якими вам доведеться будувати приятні стосунки.* 9. *Коли б ви до нас не прийшли, вас завжди тепло зустрінуть.* 10. *Коли б ви її не зустріли, завжди застанете її в чудовому настрої.*

§ 9. ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF MANNER

Exercise 102. What do you say in these situations? Use the words in brackets to make your sentence.

1. You meet Bill. He has a black eye and some plasters on his face. (look / like / be / a fight)

You say to him: *You look like / as if / as though you've been in a fight.*

2. Claire comes into the room. She looks absolutely terrified. (look / like / see / a ghost) You say to her: What's the matter? You _____

3. Joe is on holiday. He's talking to you on the phone and sounds happy. (sound / as if / have / a good time) You say to him: You _____

4. You have just run one kilometre. You are absolutely exhausted. (feel / like / run / a marathon) You say to a friend: I _____

Exercise 103. Make sentences beginning It looks like ... / It sounds like ...

you should see a doctor

there's been an accident

they're having an argument

it's going to rain

she isn't coming we'll have to walk

1. Sarah said she would be here an hour ago. You say: It looks like she isn't coming.

2. The sky is full of black clouds. You say: It _____

3. You hear two people shouting at each other next door. You say: It _____

4. You see an ambulance, some policemen and two damaged cars at the side of the road. You say: _____

5. You and a friend have just missed the last bus home. You say: _____

6. Dave isn't feeling well. He tells you all about it. You say: _____

Exercise 104. Complete the sentences with *as if*. Put the verbs in the correct form.

she / enjoy / it

I / go / be sick

he / not / eat / for a week

he / need / a good rest

she / hurt / her leg

he / mean / what he / say

I / not / exist

she / not / want / come

1. Mark looks very tired. He looks as if _____

2. I don't think Paul was joking. He looked _____

3. What's the matter with Amanda? She's walking _____

4. Peter was extremely hungry and ate his dinner very quickly. He ate _____

5. Tanya had a bored expression on her face during the movie. She didn't look _____

6. I've just eaten too many chocolates. Now I don't feel well. I feel _____

7. I phoned Liz and invited her to the party, but she wasn't very enthusiastic about it. She sounded _____

8. I went into the office, but nobody spoke to me or looked at me. Everybody ignored me _____

Exercise 105. Complete each sentence using *as if*.

Model: 1. Andy is a terrible driver. He drives as if he were the only driver on the road.

2. I'm 20 years old, so please don't talk to me _____ I _____ a child.

3. Steve has never met Nicola, but he talks about her _____ his best friend.

4. It was a long time ago that we first met, but I remember it _____ yesterday.

Exercise 106. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1 She was wandering up and down the street. She looked as though she ... (be) lost.

2 Although he had a degree in French, it sounded as though he (not/speak) it well.

3 The sky is dark. It looks as if it (rain).

4 There is a strange smell in the kitchen. It smells as though something (burn).

5 Tom is twenty-five years old, but he sometimes acts as though he (be) a child.

6 Colin was out of breath. He sounded as though he (run).

7 Jim has only just learned this game, but he plays it as if he (play) it for years.

8 We had never met before, but she greeted me as if we (know) each other all our lives.

<https://test-english.com/grammar-points/b1-b2/verbs-of-the-senses/>

Exercise 107. Comment on the use of the clauses of manner.

1. She looked so fresh and clean as though nothing had happened to her. 2. It seems as if he knew everything about the matter. 3. When he finally broke

the silence, his voice sounded as though he had been shouting inside himself. 4. It was as if someone he had never known had written the story. 5. Her stillness and her strange words made me feel as if I were still dreaming. 6. She sounded as if she were unwilling to accept the invitation. 7. It sounds as though they were fighting upstairs. 8. Don't get offended. It's not as if I could do anything for you. 9. It seemed as if she had made her decision and nothing in the world could make her change it. 10. He looked as if he hadn't had a meal for a week, and I hadn't the heart to refuse him.

Exercise 108. Say why you dislike him / her.

Model: He is not an expert on everything: He behaves (talks, acts, speaks) as if he were an expert on everything.

Prompts: 1. Alex does not own the place. 2. Nick is not the brightest student in the group. 3. Mary does not have the right to teach me on morals. 4. Eric doesn't have friends everywhere. 5. Frank doesn't have the best collection of pictures in the world. 6. George is not the headmaster of the school. 7. Herbert does not enjoy the confidence of his group-mates. 8. James is not the best sportsman in the group. 9. Lewis can't play the piano well. 10. Martin can't be relied on. 11. Nicholas is lazy. 12. Robin doesn't study well.

Exercise 109. Fill in the blanks using the verb in brackets in the correct form.

1. She spoke in such a low voice as if she ... afraid of being heard (was, were). 2. She said something so softly as if she ... afraid that somebody would hear her (was, were). 3. She acted on the stage so calmly as if she ... before (acted, had acted). 4. She is cross with me as if I (did her some harm, had done her some harm). 5. He looked at me so strangely as though I ... him many times before (didn't meet, had not meet). 6. She looked at him so triumphantly as if she ... something very important (did, had done). 7. She was crying so bitterly and such large tears were rolling down her cheeks as though somebody ... her (offended, had offended). 8. She knows these parts well as though she (visited, had visited them) before. 9. Why are you looking at me as if you ... (never heard, had never heard) about it. 10 He looked tired as though he (was working, had been working) all the time. 11. She looked at me with a puzzled expression as if she (had never seen, never saw) me.

Exercise 110. Complete each sentence with *as if* / *as though*.

Model A: (English is not her native tongue). She speaks English: She speaks English as if (as though) it were her native tongue.

Model B: (Jane didn't break the toy). They are looking at Jane: They are looking at Jane as if she had broken the toy.

1. (French is not her native tongue). She speaks French
2. (Animals are not people). My friend talks to her pets... .
3. (He is absent-minded). Sometimes he acts
4. (You are not running a high temperature). What's the matter? You are shaking
5. (John isn't her son). Mary takes care of John
6. (I didn't break the vase). They are looking at me
7. (He doesn't know anything about the incident). He's acting
8. (Money doesn't grow on trees). He buys everything he wants
9. (He is not ill). They treat him
10. (I wasn't run over by a ten-ton truck). I feel terrible. I feel
11. (I didn't climb Mt. Everest). When I reached the fifth floor. I was breathing

Exercise 111. Use the verb in brackets in the correct form.

1. Her eyes were full of joy as though she (to win) a super prize. 2. He went into the house by the back door as though he (to be afraid) of being noticed. 3. They continued to live as if nothing (to happen). 4. The old man's face was red and swollen as if he (to be angry). 5. She speaks of the book as if she (to read) it. 6. My words made him turn back and he looked at me as if I (to go mad). 7. He didn't say a word as though he (not to hear) my question. 8. He fixed the knife on the chain as if he (to be afraid) of losing it. 9. She kept trying on hat after hat as if she (not to make up) her mind from the very beginning which she would take. 10. He spoke French as if I (to be) a Frenchman or (to spend) most of my life over there. 11. She could discuss the latest novel as though she (to read) it. 12. She spoke as if she (to know) everyone there. 13. She behaved as if she (to graduate) from the university long ago. 14. I felt a touch of coldness inside me, as if I suddenly (to become) aware of the eyes of some dangerous creature.

Exercise 112. Complete the following sentences.

1. They spoke so quietly as if ... 2. She smiled at me in a friendly way as if ... 3. Will you stop discussing me as if I ...? 4. She was breathless as though ... 5. They greeted us as though ... 6. She was breathing deep and fast as though ... 7. Don't treat him as if he ... 8. He stared at me as if ... 9. She speaks English as if ... 10. He was working fast, as if...

Exercise 113. Paraphrase the underlined parts so as to use clauses of manner.

1. On hearing the news he stood as if shocked. 2. "What's wrong with you?" she asked as if not knowing the reason. 3. He stood motionless as if struck. 4. I like to be treated like a child. 5. The man bent low as if looking for something. 6. He kept looking at his watch as if in a hurry. 7. He paid no attention to my words as if having heard the news several days before. 8. He recognized the handwriting and hesitated as if afraid to open it. 9. He smiled at me as though understanding my thoughts.

Exercise 114. Open the brackets using the correct form of the verb.

1. He looked as if he (to step) from the pages of a magazine. 2. It looks as though they (not to expect) us. 3. Her mother knew the young man very well but it seemed as if she (not to want) to admit it. 4. She was at a loss. She felt as if she (to lose) something. 5. It was as if she (to receive) a physical blow and (to rock) on her feet. 6. Whenever I saw them it looked as though they (to be) on friendly terms. 7. She looked very pale as if she (not to sleep) much lately. 8. Though we had known each other for a long time she looked as if she (not to believe) me. 9. Don't blame yourself. It's not as if you (to do) it on purpose. 10. The child looks as if he (to be) feverish.

Exercise 115. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verb.

1. He looked as if ... (he / to be surprised). 2. Her voice sounds as if ... (she / to be upset). 3. Why do you look as if ... ? (you / not to believe). 4. She felt as though ... (she / to be seen). 5. The meat tasted as though ... (it / to be not fresh). 6. It was as if ... (we / not to know each other). 7. It seemed as though ... (the man / to be afraid of) something. 8. He feels as if ... (he / to be fooled). 9. The air smells as though ... (it / to be spring). 10. Why do you look as if ... ? (you / to be angry). 11. The soup tastes as if ... (it / not to salted). 12. He looks as if ... (he / to be running). 13. I feel as though ... (I / not to sleep). 14. It seems as though ... (the weather / to break). 15. His words sounded as if ... (he / to be offended). 16. She looked as though ... (his movements/ to irritate). 17. She looks is as if ... (she / to deceive). 18. It was as though ... (somebody / to strike) me. 19. It seemed as if ... (I / not to be) there. 20. It's not as if ... you (to understand). 21. It's not as if you ... (to do) it.

Exercise 116. Complete the following sentences.

1. He greeted me warmly and I felt as if ... 2. When I met him the next day he looked as if ... 3. ... as if it were the only thing to do. 4. ... as though she expected me to go there with her. 5. It won't be as if ... 6. ... as though she had slept in her clothes. 7. Don't you feel as if ... 8. How can you speak like this? It's not as if ... 9. Why are you in a hurry? It's not as if ... 10. You are wet through. It looks as if ...

Exercise 117. Translate into English.

1. Він виглядав так, ніби ось-ось заплаче. 2. Чому ти так говориш? Адже ти ж не дитина. 3. Кімната виглядала так, ніби в ній ніколи не жили. 4. Здається, вони вже пішли, на вулиці нікого немає. 5. Чому ви засмутилися? Адже ніхто не зміг би зробити це краще за вас. 6. Здавалося він не був проти нашої пропозиції. 7. Адже я ж вам нічого не обіцяв. 8. Здається я знаю вас багато років. 9. Він виглядав так, наче ніколи не чув про це. 10. Здається всі вже пішли, адже ми ж так не домовлялися. 11. Здавалося, що він нікому не вірив. 12. Він почувався так, ніби він вперше приїхав в це місто. 13. Вона виглядає так, ніби вона повернулася з курорту. 15. Скидалося на те, що тиша ночі діяла їй на нерви.

Exercise 118. Translate into English.

1. Він говорив так, ніби знав, де вона була. 2. Він так подивився на мене, наче ніколи мене не бачив. 3. Чому ти говориш так, ніби ніколи не помиляєшся? 4. Він рухався так, наче був зроблений зі скла. 5. Ти кажеш, що довіряєш Тому, але в той же час так поводишся з ним, наче він твій ворог. 6. Не дивуйся, він буде поводитись так, ніби це не була його провина, наче він зробив все, щоб врятувати ситуацію. 7. Чому ви вдаєте, наче ніколи не бачили його? 8. За кілька днів він буде говорити так, наче нічого не сталося. 9. Спантичений, він стояв на розі вулиці, немов не знав куди йти. 10. Мама з подивом подивилася на нас, немов не розуміла, що відбувається. 11. Спека мучила нас. Було душно, здавалося, ніби ліс горів під променями сонця. 12. Він говорить про Рим, наче він там побував.

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/w/en/english-language/327492>

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REVISION EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Recast the sentences using *It's time*, *if-clauses*, *wish*, *if only*, *no matter...*, *so that-clauses*, *it looks as if*:

1. It's time for the computer assisted teaching to be introduced into our work. 2. She is absent-minded. She cancelled all our arrangement for tomorrow. 3. I'm sorry you are so disobedient. You no longer are a child. 4. When we saw her, she sat there as if thinking about something important. 5. She was sorry she had caused so much inconvenience. 6. What a pity, he did not avail of the opportunity to visit Great Britain. 7. He spoke loudly and clearly for all to hear. 8. I knew that he preferred to stay at home on such a rainy day. 9. They were sorry they hadn't taken a taxi and had missed their

train. 10. It's raining cats and dogs. We can't go on an excursion to our local museum. 11. The new assistant is difficult to deal with. They refused to work with him. 12. It's time for her to learn how to this work. 13. This man is rather pale. He looks ill. 14. He was not a handsome man. He was not tall enough. 15. Thanks to your help I coped with the task. 16. I'd like you to come another time. 17. He has no right to be rude despite his position. 18. I am rather young and people don't believe my story. 19. Everybody was surprised that she had said it. 20. She closed the window so as not to catch a cold.

Exercise 2. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. If you (to take) this dictionary earlier, you would have translated this article. 2. If you (to ring up) me yesterday, I would have told you the whole truth. 3. If all the students (to take part) in this discussion, it would have been more interesting. 4. If the manager (to come) yesterday, that problem would have been resolved. 5. If I (to know) about this, I would never have asked him for advice. 6. If your sister (to book) tickets, we would go to the theatre tonight. 7. If she (to have) much work to do, she would not have gone to the cinema yesterday but would have stayed at home and worked. 8. If I (to know) him, I would have asked him to do this. 9. If he (to remember) about his promises, he would not fail his friends. 10. If you (to help) me to translate this article, I would have done it long ago.

Exercise 3. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. Don't you think it (to be) very much better if you and I (to help) our friend out of this predicament? 2. If I (to realize) it was to be like this, I (not to come). 3. The road was slippery and they were driving slowly so that they (not to have) an accident. 4. She was unaware of their arrival or she (meet) them at the station. 5. But for their previous engagement they would (to take part) in the conference. 6. How wonderful it (to be) to win the football match. 7. If only he (to be) less stubborn, we could find a solution. 8. It is very important that all employees (be dressed) in their proper uniforms. 9. Some people wish I (to remember) anything. 10. It's about time Bill (to retire).

Exercise 4. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. If I (to be) you, I (to work) harder. 2. If I (to go) to London, I (to visit) the British Museum. 3. If your son (not to be lazy), he (to get) good marks. 4. It is necessary that she (to apologize) to the students of the group for being rude. 5. It's time we (to take) some preventive measures. 6. When he finally broke the silence, his voice sounded as though he (to shout) inside himself. 7. They demanded that he (to leave) the room. 8. She wished nobody (to notice) her embarrassment. 9. They wished the sun (to shine). 10. Her eyes were

sparkling as though she (to laugh) at us. 11. She speaks of the book as if she (to read) it. 12. I would like to know what new books are being published, so that I (to ask) for them in the library.

Exercise 5. Choose the correct answer:

1. They themselves much more if they had a party of their own.
a) would enjoy b) will enjoy c) enjoyed
2. They didn't arrive yesterday. Everyone if they had arrived.
a) would know b) would have known c) knew
3. Should you see Ann, her anything.
a) don't ask b) won't ask c) wouldn't ask
5. What countries would you choose if you to go abroad?
a) will have to b) were to c) are to
6. Would you have made so many mistakes if you the rule?
a) learnt b) will learn c) had learnt
8. Had I known about the conference, I it.
a) would have attended b) will attend c) attended
9. Suppose you the wallet. What would you do?
a) lost b) would lose c) will lose
10. He took the map of the place with him otherwise he lost.
a) would have got b) got c) would get

Exercise 6. Choose the correct answer:

1. I didn't enjoy the performance. I wish
a) hadn't gone b) didn't go c) shouldn't go
2. You go and see your friend. She is ill.
a) had better b) had better to c) would rather
3. I read a book than go to the cinema.
a) had better to b) would rather c) would rather to
4. He looked so pale as if he for a long time.
a) was ill b) had been ill c) would have been ill
5. It is about time he about the event
a) informed b) has informed c) will inform
6. Stop asking such silly questions! It is not as if you
a) is a child b) were a child c) will be a child
7. They are having an argument again.
- I wish they to it.
a) would put an end b) put an end c) will put an end
8. I would rather he anybody about it.
a) won't tell b) didn't tell c) wasn't telling
9. - Let's have some pizza for lunch.

- I would rather hamburger.
 a) to have b) had c) have
 10. He looked at me as if he..... me before.
 a) had never seen b) never saw c) would never see

Exercise 7. Complete each sentence with a suitable word or phrase.

1. _____ I in your position, I would go with them. 2. I'd rather the students _____ so many mistakes in the last test. 3. Suppose I _____ half the money I owe you. Will that be enough? 4. This is an awful hotel. I wish we _____ to another one. 5. It is very _____ you contact our head office as soon as possible. 6. It's high time we _____ for our journey. 7. You _____ go and see a doctor once you have headache. 8. I'd rather you _____ smoke here if you don't mind. 9. _____ your help, I wouldn't have coped with this task so quickly. 10. _____ to disagree with a well-respected gentleman, who is a well-known man about town. 11. _____ anyone who disobeys his orders. 12. _____ you in whatever you may do!

Exercise 8. Complete the following sentences with one word.

1. It's _____ time you learned to behave properly. 2. I wish you _____ try to listen to me just for once. 3. I _____ rather not go by train, I would _____ go by plane. 4. I wish Jane _____ here to see you all. 5. We wish you _____ stay longer. 6. You _____ as if you had been playing the match instead of watching it. 7. If _____ they would offer you the job of managing director! 8. I really wish we _____ engaged. 9. I _____ you didn't object to helping them. 10. It's thundering and lightning! If _____ he wouldn't lose his way in the forest!

Exercise 9. Correct the errors in the following sentences.

1. I wish I bought that house long ago.
2. I'd rather you don't do all the work for her.
3. It's high time I go.
4. I wish I own this land.
5. I wish we are not leaving in the morning.
6. Jack would rather watching TV than reading.
7. Come what comes, I'll be on your side.
8. I hope it would stop snowing.
9. I wish I didn't listen to you before.
10. Woe betides anyone who plays Ann's CDs without her permission!
11. He was tired, as it was, rather exhausted.

Exercise 10. Translate into English.

1. Скажи мені ще раз свою адресу, щоб я знав, де тебе знайти. 2. Якби мені було байдуже, я б не просив у вас допомоги. 3. Він зробив вигляд, ніби він не помітив, що Аня була розгублена. 4. Вам варто було попередити нас про ці труднощі. Ми б змогли знайти спосіб уникнути їх. 5. – Ви не будете ризикувати своєю кар'єрою. – Ні, буду. Що б не сталося, я доведу, що я правий. 6. Куди б ви поїхали, якби ви мали фінансову можливість зробити це? 7. Вам слід вибачитись перед вашим товаришем. Адже ви зробили йому ведмежу послугу. 8. Боюсь, аби не спізнитись на вечірку. Було б нерозумно примушувати всіх чекати мене. 9. Якби ви зробили цю роботу вчора, ви б зараз були вільні. 10. Він все давно розповів би вам, якби у вас були дружні стосунки. 11. Мені б хотілось, щоб ви все таки зайнялися знову цією проблемою. Здається, вас цікавить ця тематика. 12. Я за те, щоб ви не судили людину за зовнішнім виглядом. 13. Було б мило з вашого боку, якби ви познайомили мене зі своїми друзями. 14. Як би я хотів, щоб ніхто не прискіпувався до мене. Адже я вже на дитина. 15. Я тепер шкодую, що послухалася їх. Якби не це, я була б зараз вільна і насолоджувалась свіжістю моря. 16. У мене таке відчуття, ніби я зробив щось не те. 17. Я могла розказати вам про це раніше, але я не хотіла вас засмучувати. Крім того, мені здається, що вам би краще не знати нічого. 18. Кімната виглядала так, ніби в ній ніхто ніколи не жив. 19. О, якби тільки я знала його краще, я б ніколи не дозволила б йому переступити поріг мого дому. 20. Якщо раптом виникнуть якісь труднощі, дай мені знати. Я допоможу тобі, яким зайнятим я б не був.

Exercise 11. Translate into English.

1. Мені й на думку не спало сперечатись зараз з тобою, якби я сама цього не бачила. 2. Ти не маленька дитина, щоб так поводитись. Адже я не хочу, щоб ти знову попала в халепу. Час тобі зрозуміти це. 3. Необхідно, щоб студенти знали всі тонкощі англійської граматики, в іншому разі вони не зможуть володіти нею на відповідному рівні. 4. Поясни їй все знову, щоб вона чогось не переплутала. Боже борони, щоб вона знову припустилася цієї помилки! 5. Нам би краще поквапитись. Погода міняється на гірше, а потрапити під дощ не хотілося б. 6. Нам краще заправити авто тут, щоб нам вистачило доїхати до місця призначення. 7. Через кілька хвилин після того, як він зник, вона глянула на мене так, ніби не зрозуміла, що сталося. 8. Що б тоді не відбувалося, я знаю, що він міг би вийти з тієї скрутної ситуації, але, як на зло, ніхто не порадив йому, щоб він мав зробити. 9. Він заблукав коридорами і проходами готелю, інакше він би не спізнився на сніданок. 10. Якби не батьки, він ніколи б не досяг такого успіху. Досить сказати, що вони слідкували за

кожним його кроком. 11. Як я шкодую, що написав йому того листа, розказавши йому про своє рішення. Його відповідь звучала так, ніби він був незадоволений ним, інакше він не був би таким грубим до мене. 12. У вечірній тиші панував спокій, ніби природа відпочивала від виснажливої праці. Мені захотілося, щоб і мене не турбували хоча б один день. 13. Якби не його остання репліка, вона б так не образилася. Я просто попросив її, щоб вона стрималась і не заплакала. 14. Якби Соня знала англійську мову, вона б не почувалася так ніяково. 15. Прохання, щоб ви тут не смітили, інакше вас можуть оштрафувати. 16. За щасливим збігом обставин туристи уникли торнадо біля берегів Японії. Якби хтось постраждав, у місцевої влади виникли б значні проблеми. 17. Коли я їх зустрічав, скидалося на те, що між ними дружні стосунки. 18. Я дуже хочу, щоб ви зрозуміли ситуацію і перестали звинувачувати мене в тому, чого я ніколи не робив. 19. Я б волів, щоб ніхто не заважав мені працювати. 20. Нехай благословить вас Бог у вашому навчанні. Успіхів вам у всьому, що б ви не робили, де б ви не були, і кого б не зустріли у своєму житті.

The Unreal PRESENT and PAST

Exercise 12. Underline the correct tense

- 1 I'd rather you did/had done your homework before you go out.
- 2 Supposing you had heard/had been heard telling me, what would have happened?
- 3 He acted as if he owns/owned the house.
- 4 I wish I went/had gone to the library yesterday.
- 5 I would have made a cake if I know/had known you were coming.
- 6 It's about time we employed/had employed some new staff.
- 7 If she had won/won the competition, she would have had a party.
- 8 I'd rather you didn't interrupt/hadn't interrupted me when I'm talking.
- 9 Suppose you saw/had seen a crime being committed, what would you do?
- 10 If only you told/had told me, I would have understood.
- 11 He would have sent a card if he realised/had realised it was your birthday.
- 12 If you met/had met John now, you wouldn't recognise him.
- 13 It's high time you learnt/had learnt how to drive.
- 14 I'd rather you hadn't misbehaved/didn't misbehave at the party last night.
- 15 They spoke as if they knew/had known each other for years.

Exercise 13. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form

- 1 Would you rather ... (come) shopping with me or stay at home?
- 2 If only I (not/confide) in her; now everybody knows my problems.
- 3 Amy says she would rather (organise) the event herself.
- 4 I'd rather you (get) a full-time job than a part-time job.
- 5 Supposing I invited you to a party, (you/accept)?
- 6 I wish I (ask) my parents for some advice before I made up my mind.
- 7 Suppose you (meet) a film star, what would you say?
- 8 She didn't understand the question, but she looked as though she (understand) it.
- 9 Liz studied Art at university, but she says she would rather (study) History.
- 10 I wish Alan (not/move) away, as I miss him a lot.
- 11 It seemed as if she (forget) about the meeting.
- 12 If you hadn't left early, you (meet) Tim.

IN OTHER WORDS

Study these examples. The second sentence has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- 1 I don't think it's a good idea to lie to your parents about what happened.
were If I **were you**, I wouldn't lie to my parents about what happened.
- 2 If you sit next to the fireplace, you'll get too hot.
else Don't sit next to the fireplace **or else you'll get** too hot.
- 3 It rained heavily all day, so they didn't go out.
for But **for the heavy rain**, they would have gone out.
- 4 If you don't act quickly, you may find yourself in trouble.
unless You may find yourself in trouble **unless you act** quickly.
- 5 Sam ran out of time; that's why he didn't go shopping.
would If Sam hadn't run out of time, he **would have gone** shopping.
- 6 If Helen gets a grant, she will be able to continue her studies.
provided Helen will be able to continue her studies **provided she gets** a grant.
- 7 Tony wants to buy a new car, but he hasn't got enough money.
wishes Tony **wishes he had** enough money to buy a new car.
- 8 Jack would prefer to learn Italian rather than learn German.
rather Jack **would rather learn** Italian than German.
- 9 Mary regrets not studying hard for her exams.
wishes Mary **wishes she had studied** hard for her exams.
- 10 You should join a gym.
better You **had better join** a gym.
- 11 Why don't you make an effort to improve your life?
would I **wish you would make** an effort to improve your life.
- 12 It's a pity I missed your graduation.
wish I **wish I hadn't missed** your graduation.

Exercise 14. Complete each sentence with two to five words, including the word in bold

- 1 You will be late for school unless you leave now.
if You will be late for school ...
... now.
- 2 If you touch the iron, you will burn your fingers.
else Don't touch the iron,
burn your fingers.
- 3 I don't think it's a good idea to buy that jacket.
were If, I wouldn't buy that jacket.
- 4 I want to have a party, but my flat isn't big enough.
wish I
big enough for me to have a party.
- 5 You shouldn't go out tonight; you have to go to school tomorrow.
better You out
tonight; you have to go to school tomorrow.
- 6 John would prefer to eat pizza rather than chips.
rather John pizza than chips.
- 7 Jane regrets spending all that money on new clothes.
wishes Jane
all that money on new clothes.
- 8 It's a pity I didn't make it to your wedding.
wish I it to your wedding.
- 9 Colin wishes he hadn't missed the bus; now he is late for work.
missed If Colin the bus,
he wouldn't be late for work.
- 10 If the weather gets better, we'll go on a sailing trip tomorrow.
provided We'll go on a sailing trip,
..... better tomorrow.
- 11 You should write a letter to your pen-friend.
better You to your pen-friend.
- 12 Samantha wants to be a model, but she isn't tall enough.
wishes Samantha
to be a model.
- 13 Why don't you wipe your feet when you come back from the park?
would I your feet
when you come back from the park.
- 14 If you don't stop being naughty, I will tell the headmaster.
else Stop being naughty,
the headmaster.
- 15 Sam would prefer to go out rather than stay at home.
rather Sam
than stay at home.
- 16 It's a pity I didn't go to that party.
wish I
that party.
- 17 I didn't know your address; that's why I didn't send you a postcard.
would If I had known your address, I
..... you a postcard.
- 18 He wouldn't have finished his report if you hadn't helped him.
for But he wouldn't
have finished his report.
- 19 If you exceed the speed limit, you'll have to pay a fine.
else Don't exceed the speed limit,
..... have to pay a fine.
- 20 If you don't practise daily, you will never learn to play the piano.
unless You will never learn to play the piano
..... daily.

Common mistakes

- **If you will finish** early, give me a call. ✗
If you finish early, give me a call. ✓
- **Unless we don't pay** the bill, the phone will be cut off. ✗
Unless we pay the bill, the phone will be cut off. ✓
- **I wish we would** buy a bigger house. ✗
I wish we could buy a bigger house. ✓
- **We'd better to cut down on** our expenses. ✗
We'd better cut down on our expenses. ✓
- **You'd not better talk** to him about it. ✗
You'd better not talk to him about it. ✓
- **We would better** leave now. ✗
We had better leave now. ✓
- **I'd rather Greg goes** to medical school. ✗
I'd rather Greg went to medical school. ✓
- **It's high time** you **redecorate** your flat. ✗
It's high time you **redecorated** your flat. ✓

Exercise 15. Correct the mistakes.

- 1 You'd not better be late for your interview.
- 2 We would better go soon.
- 3 It's high time you tidy your bedroom.
- 4 We'd better to do the washing-up.
- 5 I'd rather the guests come at eight o'clock.
- 6 Unless you don't study, you won't pass the exams.
- 7 I wish we would afford a new car.
- 8 If you will need any help, just call me.

Exercise 16. Cross out the unnecessary word.

- 1 You'd better to apply to a university in your country.
- 2 As long as you will book early, you won't have a problem finding a seat.
- 3 I wish if someone would do something about it.
- 4 John would rather his sister had made less noise every time she comes back from a party.
- 5 It's time Paul had stopped acting like a child.
- 6 They won't let you in unless you will wear a suit and tie.
- 7 Unless you not ask him, he won't come.
- 8 Even if he offered to lend me the money, or I wouldn't take it.
- 9 I prefer playing cards than to playing board games.
- 10 Had if we been there, we would have offered to help.
- 11 Emma would rather to study Medicine than Chemistry.
- 12 If they will practise hard, they may win the match.

Revision Test

Choose the best answer to complete the sentence:

1. It's about time he ____ playing on the computer game!
a) had stopped b) would stop c) stopped d) stopping
2. If he ____ you an invoice, you should pay him.
a) had sent b) would send c) 's sent d) were sent
3. He suggests ____ now.
a) to leave b) that we leave c) we're leaving d) us to leave
4. Are they insisting that you ____ ?
a) should pay b) paid c) are paying d) would pay
5. If anyone ____ him that evening going up the steps, he would have been surprised at how he had aged.
a) would see b) has seen c) saw d) had seen
6. Isn't it high time you _____ to bed this evening?
a) has gone b) went c) have gone d) are going
7. You'd better _____ thinking about your homework.
a) to start b) start c) started d) should start
8. She suggests that Michael ____ to the sales department.
a) moving b) move c) to move d) would move
9. He took an umbrella in case it...
a) rains b) will rain c) rained d) is raining
10. I wish Michael... my motorbike last week.
a) took b) hasn't taken c) hadn't taken d) has taken
11. She'd rather you... her dress.
a) take b) haven't taken c) didn't take d) won't take
12. She spoke in a whisper, lest she ... him up.
a) wake b) will wake c) shall wake d) wakes
13. Andy is a terrible driver. He drives as if he ... the only driver on the road.
a) would be b) were c) should be d) is being

14. I avoided mentioning the subject lest he

- a) be offended b) should be offend c) is offended d) offends

15. I arrived early so that I ... miss anything.

- a) cannot b) could not c) might not d) won't

16. Suppose I _____ you to marry me, what _____ you say?

- a) had asked, were b) will ask, should c) am asked, will d) asked, would

17. I _____ you gave me a refund.

- a) 'd sooner b) 'll sooner c) 'll rather d) 'd soon

18. If only you _____ so fast yesterday!

- a) hasn't been driven b) aren't driving c) haven't been driving d) hadn't been driving

19. I'd rather Sam _____ his father's car yesterday.

- a) were taking b) took c) hasn't taken d) hadn't taken

20. If I _____ you, I _____ her out of that school.

- a) was, would take b) were, would take c) had been, will be taken d) will be, will take

21. It's time we _____.

- a) leave b) will leave c) left d) had left

22. He talks to the children _____ they were imbeciles.

- a) as though b) provided c) providing d) in case

23. If only he _____ the situation through our eyes.

- a) would be seeing b) could see c) have seen d) was seen

24. Though the news _____, nobody seemed to be interested in it.

- a) may be shocking b) may be shocked c) might be shocking d) was to be shocked

25. It's necessary that he _____ as many local people as possible.

- a) met b) would meet c) is met d) meet

26. At yesterday's hearing the judge insisted Mr Grant _____ evidence despite his relationship to the accused.

- a) give b) had given c) had been giving d) is giving

27. If you _____ more slowly yesterday, you _____ in time.

- a) 'd been driving, could stop b) 'd driven, could stop c) were driving, could stop

d) 'd been driving, could have stopped

28. If Fleming _____ penicillin, there _____ far more fatalities every year than there actually are.

- a) had discovered, would be b) discovered, would be c) hadn't discovered, would be
d) discovered, would have been

29. If the island _____ still a tourist attraction, last week's earthquake _____ far more deaths.

- a) were, would have caused b) were, would cause c) would be, would have caused
d) had been, would cause

30. God forbid we _____.

- a) went b) should go c) would go d) would have gone

31. You can teach him if _____.

- a) needs would be b) need be c) will need d) had needed

32. My recommendation was that he _____ for the job.

- a) not applies b) don't apply c) won't apply d) not apply

33. The police issued an order that all weapons _____ immediately.

- a) should be hand in b) would be to be handed in c) should be handed in
d) had been to hand in

34. It looks as _____ everything is going to turn out okay.

- a) if b) should c) if only d) you wish

35. The weather forecast gave a warning that people _____ for heavy snow.

- a) would prepare b) prepares c) would have had to prepare d) should prepare

36. I wish I _____ with you.

- a) would stay b) would have stayed c) could stay d) would be staying

37. If _____ down by eight, can you come up to wake me?

- a) I'm not b) I wasn't c) I weren't d) I won't be

38. _____ listened, this wouldn't have happened.

- a) I'd b) If only I'd c) Wish I'd d) When I'd

39. She is ill, _____ she would have come to the party.

- a) unless b) otherwise c) provided d) and

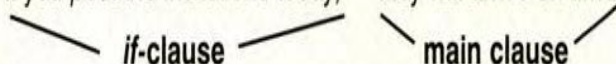
40. Be late again _____ you'll have to see the manager.

- a) and b) provided c) providing d) suppose

Conditionals

- Conditional clauses have two parts: the **if-clause** (hypothesis) and the **main clause** (the result).

If you post the invitations today, they will arrive on time.



- When the **if-clause** comes before the main clause, we separate the two clauses with a comma.

If you work hard, you will succeed.

We don't use a comma when the **if-clause** follows the main clause. *You will succeed if you work hard.*

There are four types of conditionals:

	If-clause (hypothesis)	Main clause (result clause)	Use
Type 0 general truth or scientific fact	if/when + present simple	present simple	something which is always true
	<i>If/When water freezes, it turns into ice.</i>		
Type 1 real in the present/future	if + any present form (present s., present cont. or present perf.)	future/imperative/can/may/ might/must/should + bare inf./present simple	something likely to happen in the present or the future
	<i>If you finish work early, we'll go for a walk.</i> <i>If you have finished your coffee, we can pay the bill.</i> <i>If you're ill, see a doctor! If you burn yourself, it hurts.</i>		
Type 2 unreal in the present or advice	If + past simple or past continuous	would/could/might + bare infinitive	imaginary situation contrary to facts in the present; also used to give advice
	<i>If I had money, I would travel round the world. (but I don't have money – untrue in the present)</i> <i>If I were you, I would take an umbrella. (advice)</i>		
Type 3 unreal in the past	If + past perfect or past perfect continuous	would/could/might + have + past participle	imaginary situation contrary to facts in the past; also used to express regrets or criticism
	<i>If we hadn't left so early, we would have missed the plane.</i>		

- Conditionals are usually introduced by **if** or **unless** (= if not – normally used with type 1 conditionals). The following expressions can be used instead of 'if': **providing, provided (that), as long as, in case, on condition (that), but for** (= without), **otherwise, or else, what if, supposing, even if, only if**.

If you don't reserve a ticket, you won't get a seat.

Unless you reserve a ticket, you won't get a seat. (NOT: ~~Unless you don't reserve~~ ...)

*You will get a seat **providing/provided (that)/as long as/only if** you reserve a ticket.*

***Only if** you reserve a ticket **will you get** a seat. (When we begin the sentence with "only if", we invert the subject and the verb of the result clause.)*

*Reserve a ticket, **otherwise/or else** you won't get a seat.*

***What if** it rains, will you still go for a picnic with him?*

***Supposing** it rains, will you still go for a picnic with him?*

*Will you still go for a picnic with him **even if** it rains?*

***But for** him, I wouldn't have been able to pass the test. (If it hadn't been for him – without his help)*

- The future tense is not normally used with an **if**-clause. *Unless you leave now, you will be late. (NOT: ~~Unless you will leave~~ ...) If you pay, you will get a receipt. (NOT: ~~If you will pay~~ ...)*

- After 'if' we normally use **were** instead of **was** in all persons in type 2 conditionals in formal situations. **Was** is mainly used in spoken English.

*If I **were/was** you, I wouldn't buy such an expensive dress.*

- We do not normally use **will, would** or **should** in an **if**-clause. However, we can use **will, would, should** in conditionals to make a **request** or express **insistence, annoyance, doubt** or **uncertainty**. *If you **will/would** calm down for a minute, I will be able to help you. (request – Will you please calm down?)*

*If you **will make** that noise, I'll send you out. (insistence – If you insist on making that noise ...)*

*If you **will take** my iPod again without asking, I'll never lend you anything. (annoyance – If you do that again, I'll be very annoyed.)*

*If you **should** need any help, ask me. (uncertainty – I am not sure you will need help.)*

- We can omit 'if'. When we omit 'if' **should, were** and **had** (past perfect) come before the subject.

*If he **should** turn up, tell him to wait for me. → **Should he** turn up, tell him to wait for me.*

*If I **were** you, I would speak to her. → **Were I** you, I would speak to her.*

*If he **had known**, he would have told us. → **Had he known**, he would have told us.*

Mixed Conditionals

We can mix type 2 and type 3 conditionals.

If-clause		Main clause	
Type 2	<i>If I were you, (You are not me, If he were a fast runner, (He is not a fast runner,</i>	<i>I would have invited her. so you didn't invite her.) he would have won the race. so he didn't win the race.)</i>	Type 3
Type 3	<i>If she had saved her money, (She didn't save her money,</i>	<i>she would be going on holiday. so she isn't going on holiday.)</i>	Type 2

Unreal Past

- The past simple can be used to refer to the present (unreal present) when we talk about imaginary, unreal or improbable situations which are contrary to facts in the present. The past perfect can be used to refer to imaginary, unreal or improbable situations which are contrary to facts in the past (unreal past).

Past Simple is used with:

- **Conditionals Type 2** (unreal in the present)
*If I **were** you, I would pay.*
- **wish** (present) *I wish he **were** here now.*
- **Suppose/Supposing**
*Suppose you **were asked** to move out, what would you do?*
- **I'd rather/sooner sb ...** (present)
*I'd rather you **went** now.*
- **as if/as though** (untrue situation in the present)
*He isn't French but he speaks French as if he **were** from France.*
- **it's (about/high) time** *It's time you **retired**.*

Past Perfect is used with:

- **Conditionals Type 3** (unreal in the past)
*If I **had seen** him, I would have told you.*
- **wish** (past) *If only you **had taken** his advice when he gave it.*
- **Suppose/Supposing**
*Suppose you **had seen** the crime being committed, what would you have done?*
- **I'd rather/sooner sb ...** (past)
*I'd rather you **hadn't told** all those lies.*
- **as if/as though** (untrue situation in the past)
*He **hadn't been awarded** the first prize but he behaved as if he **had been awarded** it.*

had better = should

We use **had better** + infinitive without 'to' to give advice or to say what the best thing to do in a particular situation is.

I had better + present infinitive without 'to' (present/future reference)

*We had better **stop** smoking. (= We should stop smoking.)*

It would have been better if + past perfect (past reference)

*It would have been better if you **hadn't lied** to her. (= You shouldn't have lied to her.)*

I'd (would) rather = I'd prefer

- when the subject of **would rather** is also the subject of the following verb

I'd rather + present infinitive without 'to' (present/future reference)
perfect infinitive without 'to' (past reference)

I'd rather go to the shops tomorrow. I'd rather not have gone out yesterday.

- when the subject of **would rather** is different from the subject of the following verb

I'd rather sb + past simple (present/future reference)
past perfect (past reference)

*I'd rather you studied a little more.
I'd rather you hadn't lied to me.*

- **prefer + -ing form/noun + to + -ing form/noun** (general preference) *I prefer (watching) TV to (going to) the cinema.*
- **prefer + full infinitive + rather than + infinitive without 'to'** (general preference) *I prefer to stay at home rather than go out.*
- **would prefer + full infinitive + rather than + infinitive without 'to'** (specific preference) *I'd prefer to write to him rather than call him.*
- **would rather + infinitive without 'to' + than + infinitive without 'to'** (specific preference) *I'd rather buy a new dress than have this one taken in.*

We use **prefer/would prefer** + noun or **to** + infinitive to talk about **specific preference**, i.e. what we prefer on a specific occasion.

- *I would prefer to stay in a hotel near the airport. (or I would rather stay...)*
- *Most clients prefer to have breakfast in their bedroom.*

We can use **prefer/would prefer** with **rather than** or **instead of** to show the choices we have.

- *I would prefer to be too early rather than be too late.*
- *I prefer to go with Dad instead of staying here with Mum.*

Wishes

	Form	Use
I wish (if only) (wish/regret about the present)	+ past simple / past continuous	wish/regret about a present situation we want to be different
<i>I wish you studied more. (It's a pity you don't.)</i>		
I wish (if only) (wish/regret about the present)	+ could + bare infinitive	wish/regret in the present concerning lack of ability
<i>I wish I could drive a car. (But I can't.)</i>		
I wish (if only) (regret about the past)	+ past perfect	regret that something happened or didn't happen in the past
<i>I wish I had taken your advice. (But I didn't. It's a pity I didn't take it.)</i>		
I wish (if only) (impossible wish for a future change)	+ subject + would + bare inf. (a. 'wish' and 'would' should have different subjects. We never say: I wish I would, He wishes he would, etc b. wish + inanimate subject + would is used to express the speaker's lack of hope, or disappointment)	wish for a future change unlikely to happen or wish to express dissatisfaction; polite request implying dissatisfaction or lack of hope
<i>I wish he would drive more carefully. (But I don't think he will. – wish for a future change unlikely to happen)</i> <i>I wish the children would be more co-operative. (The children have refused to co-operate. – dissatisfaction)</i> <i>I wish you would be more patient with Jim. (Please be more patient with him. – request implying lack of hope)</i> <i>I wish it would stop raining. (But I'm afraid it won't stop raining. – wish implying disappointment)</i>		

- In wishes we go one tense back. This means that we use the past simple in the present or the past perfect in the past. *He's ill. He wishes he **weren't** ill. (present)*
*I overslept yesterday. I wish I **hadn't overslept** yesterday. (past)*
- After **I wish** we can use **were** instead of **was** in all persons. *I wish I **was/were** richer.*
- **If only** means the same as **I wish** but it is more dramatic. *If only I **was/were** richer.*

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